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are rapidly cured by PILLS her purgatives in the b universally known, a public their quality been, and that they be ever done. o., Lowell, Mass., by dealers in medicin 40

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Sturgis, Warren Ful



VOL. XXXI.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1863.

NO. 26.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Forage Crops Required.

during the latter part of it. This brought on, for some time in the earlier winter months, a 243 moveable engines, representing in the aggreextensively. Second, we have eaten up the hay rather clean, throughout the State, and there will land, this employment of portable steam power

Indian corn may all be used for this purpose. for many purposes other than threshing.

stinted winter-killed grass on many pieces now the headland. The latter is an ordinary p phosphate or guano, will do well if put in during telligent agriculturists and inventors : June. Indeed we have had pretty good crops "The importance of steam plowing to the when the sowing was delayed as late as 4th of July. This root, if the seed be put in early in the season, will grow larger, the crop be heavier, but not so tender and succulent. If put in late, the tuber will not grow larger, the crop but will be leading fact, that if the successful experience of the tuber will not grow so large, but will be English manufacturers is worth anything to us at more tender and succulent, and far better for table use. Flat turnips should be put in by first these two points—first, that traction engines can of July, with us. The old couplet that used to be made to plow; and second, that effort can be made with reasonable promise of success, in be the guide for sowing, in regard to them, viz.: the direction of a simpler and equally effective

The king of fodder crops, however, is Indian order, and it is a gratifying evidence of the imcorn. This may be put in every week until 10th portance and value of our American inventions of July, in a great portion of the State, especially the southwestern parts. It requires pretty liberal feeding if you would have a liberal crop. The flat, or horse-tooth corn, yields the greatest crop, but common sweet corn affords the sweetest and most nutritive fodder, though not so much of it though really originating long before that time, to the acre. We have succeeded best by planting the flat corn in drills—the drills having been filled with good composted barn-yard manure. Coe's superphosphate also makes a good dressing, but it is better for corn that you with the first Great International Exhibition. but it is better for corn that you wish to have erally practised, and for this we are indebted to ear out and shell, than for the mere stalk. Anything that will push forward the stalk and leaf, At the Exhibition of 1851, Hussey's and Mc-

A Glance at English Farm Machinery---The Progress of Ten Years.

We are quite sure it will be interesting to our readers if we devote a little space in laying before them some items in relation to the improvements of farm machinery in England within the Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man past ten years, and the uses to which machinery is there applied in performing the work of the farm. These we gather from the official report of the International Exhibition at London, last From present appearances, we are led to the year, an abstract of which appears in a late numopinion, that it will be a wise move for our farm- ber of the Country Gentleman, with such remarks

mild during the first part of it, and rather severe engine, which cannot be better illustrated than coating of ice on our grass lands, instead of deep gate 1,349 horse power, now find a market annusnow, such as we usually have. The latter part ally for more than double that number of enbe but a comparatively small amount to "summer institutes. "The work of threshing corn," over." (grain,) says the report, "may now be said to be done in England almost entirely by steam power." farmers to be looking around and devise their And it is also an easy matter to believe that the plans to supply the deficiencies which are threat-use of portable steam engines in some parts of ened us. The planting season has been late. The our own country, especially in the grain growing ground is even yet more wet and cold than usual districts of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and at this time of the year; hence the sowing and the more Western States, will at no very distant planting of our usual crops have been delayed day, supercede the horse power machines for somewhat. But as these are now principally disthreshing, as they have superceded the flail of posed of, would it not be well to plow up a little former times. Portable steam engines, equal, if more, say some of the fields where the winter not in many particulars superior to those of Engkilled grass still looks thin and unpromising, and lish make, are now manufactured in our own put in something that will serve for fodder during country, and it is gratifying to know that they the coming winter? These crops will do pretty are already being employed to a considerable exwell, if not put in so early as those designed for tent in our grain producing States. They will matured seed. Oats, oats and peas, barley, prove a great desideratum in the present and buckwheat, ruta baga, flat turnips, and especially prospective scarcity of farm help, and can be used

stinted winter-killed grass on many pieces now almost bare. Some cut these crops when in blossom; others cut and cure them when their grain is in the milk, and we are inclined to think this is the best time, "provided, nevertheless," the winds up the wire rope, while the other is the best time, "provided, nevertheless," the word press, the word pre is the best time, "provided, nevertheless," the which winds up the wire rope, while the other straw has not become rusty, which is apt to be lets it off alternately, the rope being drawn back the case with late sowed grain. Buckwheat, (we and forth around pulleys fastened in the corners speak of the smooth kind,) may be sown as late of the field being plowed. These two methods as 4th of July, in most parts of the State, and do were the only ones represented, are regarded as well either as a grain crop, or as a fodder crop.

We have found that, when cut as soon as the first kernels of the grain have filled and in the milk, and cured as you would cure clover, it Country Gentleman, which, though not so applimakes very good fodder. The ruta baga, if well cable to our Maine farmers, is yet of sufficient dressed with barn-yard manure, or with super-importance to command the attention of all in-

wet or dry," carrying the plow through the field by the agency of a portable engine on the headland." apparatus than the English have yet devised, for

is what you need in this case. Poudrette, when Cormick's machines, American inventions, were you can get the genuine article, is excellent for shown, and these, perhaps, more than any other this purpose. The great trouble with the poud. inventions, have influenced and been a means of rette in the market, or at any rate with too much directly improving the farming interests of Eng-

fed on long hay; and it also, by the fermentation which ensues, subjects the food thus prepared to a sort of preliminary digestion, which is found to be of great use in the fattening process."

"The Practical Shepherd."

a few weeks. Mr. Randall is author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Life of Jefferson," few weeks since, a new addition of an old one—
in the market.
The fiber of other lint plants, as hemp and flax,

revolutionized. We have no work that brings down the information regarding these improvements to the present day. It is the object of this

almost everything else in agriculture, it takes, strange to say, a colder climate than its birthplace to bring it to perfection.

The orange is a tropical fruit; but who goes to manual to which every farmer can readily refer when he wishes to accertain any facts connected with the management of sheep under any circumlimit of success is in our Cotton States.

marking that from the well known reputation of the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadel-Rice is a tropical plant, but it makes a feeble

ping box, instruments for shortening hoofs, permanent metallic marks for sheep, etc., etc.—will be illustrated with cuts and clearly described. The portion of the work which treats of diseases will also be appropriately illustrated."

Agricultural Reports.

on. This brought us an avalanche of letters from all quarters, asking for reports. To these we have not time to reply by mail, and will say here that we have no reports for distribution. This matter lies wholly with the Secretary of the Board and the Representatives. We chanced to have a duplicate copy of Mr. Goodale's Report, bound up by itself, and offered to send it to our New Brunswick friend on our own hook, and because he would not probably get it from any other source; but many have inferred from this that we could send them to any extent, which is

probably be ready for distribution in three or four week. Farmers will be supplied by members of the Board of Agriculture and the Legislature, or by the Secretary.

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

Dea. Silas Turner of Norridgewock, has a ewe blooded Spanish Merino, after the full blooded
Spanish buck of Mr. J. H. Philbrick of Skowhe
Spanish buck of Mr. J. H. Philbrick of Skowhe
Onions, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, and other nutritious roots, are sadly affected by a hot other nutritious roots, are sadly affected by a hot

Influence of Climate on Plants. In support of the proposition that "all cultivated plants yield the greatest products, and these in an improved quality, near the northernmost limits in which they will grow." Rev. W. A work with this title by Hon. Henry S. Ran- A. Drew furnishes the N. Y. Tribune an interestdall, LL. D., is in press and will be published in ing article from which we extract the following : "Cotton is a tropical plant, but it yields the surest products in the temperate latitudes. The

ers to pay a little extra attention to cultivation of what may be designated forage crops, this season. We have two reasons which prompt to this suggestion. First, our winter, last season, was very mild during the first part of it, and rather severe entitle whether the part of it, and rather severe entitled by the season was not contained by the season, which cannot be better illustrated than a surface from the temperate lattudes. The three on as the topics suggest. The wholl should be the season, was the suggestion of the season, was very made to the season, was very mild during the first part of it, and rather severe entitleds. The south, "Life of Jellerson," surface products in the temperate lattudes. The East and West Indies can never comparatively northern regions of Carolina and Tennessee in the size of the bolls or the fineness of their contents. Cotton wool, like the fur of and this forthcoming work, which is an entirely and the south of the season. new book—and not as we inadvertantly stated a ed northward, and consequently is more valuable

cannot fail of becoming the standard authority is harsh and brittle in southern latitudes, but becomes softer and stronger as it advances north-Great changes and improvements have been ward. The hemp of Russia and the flax of Ireland snow, such as we usually have. The latter part of the season was cold, and holding on rather late; altogether it has injured the grass very much. In common phrase, it has been winter-killed, pretty

work to do this. The aim has been to make it a Cuba for oranges, when they can be procured from

stance, or concerning the nature and treatment of any disease that may have entered his flock. Such information will be given in plain and familiar language, so that every man can understand it.

gains its highest properties till it is produced as far north as Virginia. It is, indeed, raised and marketed in considerable quantities in Connecti-We give place to the following resume of its cut, and may be grown in Maine as easily as contents from the circular of announcement, re-

in New Jersey and Pennsylvania it is large and

Indian corn, or maize, was first found in the West Indies, by Columbus. There it grows thirty feet in hight, and each stalk (or "tree," as Grant Thorburn would call it) contains only a single ear, that produces but a few soft kerne Agricultural Reports.

Last winter one of our New Brunswick subscribers asked for information upon dairying, particularly cheese making. In reply we stated to him that in Mr. Goodale's last report, 1862, he would get full information, and we would send him a copy for enough to cover the postage thereon. This brought us an avalanche of letters from all quarters, asking for reports. To these we

that we could send them to any extent, which is Russian dominions on the Baltic Sea, where wheat is more perfect than in any other part of Europe The Report for 1862, has been delayed on ac- or Asia. Wheat is a rarity in our Gulf States. count of printing, as it is much larger volume than has been issued for some years. It is now important grain grows the most luxriantly, and in the hands of the binders, who are pushing the work along with commendable energy, and it will sun too early forces the plant to head before its

yield more per acre, and afford a heavier grain, more suitable for mealing and bread, than the oats of the South or West? Before oats could LARGE LAMB. We learn from the Clarion that do the world any good, they had to come north and get acclimated to these high latitudes. The Dea. Silas Turner of Norridgewock, has a ewe barley, too, of Maine is superior to barley in the which dropped a lamb a few days since, half Middle or Southern States; a cold climate gives

southern sun, and are hardly worth cultivating at rette in the market, or at any rate with too much of it, is that there are ten good for nothing things in it to one poudrette. One does not like to buy chip dirt and sand, scented with poudrette, under an impression that he is getting a good article. It will take about four bushels of flat corn to plant an acre in drills, and if the land be good, and the manure applied be sufficiently stimulating, the yield will be enormous.

Supposing, however, the times are hard with you, and you have not the means to do any of those things, of course you will not sit down and cry about it, or go about grumbling and cursing your lot. That wont make the grass grow. Just rouse up and help nature a little, and she will help you. In many of these winter killed spots New Books. Considerable activity prevails the South, which must always depend upon us

the juices of the root thus mixed with them, and so there is no power, nor indeed any desire in the feeding animal to select certain parts and wast others, which is continually seen when they are others, which is continually seen when they are are full of the vines, which cover the tops of the loftiest trees, but seldom or never is a grape found upon them. The excess of heat blights the fruit, are full of the vines, which cover the tops of the loftiest trees, but seldom or never is a grape found upon them. The excess of heat blights the fruit, and no persons pretend to cultivate it there. We must come North to find good grapes—to Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Some varieties that are in perfection in those States would pass that are in perfection in those States would pass

Pennsylvania and New York. Some varieties that are in perfection in those States would pass the line of success by emigrating to Maine, though we have a few acclimated kinds that are as prolific and as delicious as the Catawbas of Cincinnati."

Cutting Grass Early.

We take up this subject somewhat in advance of the season, because we desire to impress on the minds of farmers some points with which it is connected. Evidence in favor of cutting grass early, accumulates from year to year. We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that some farmers are in the practice of fattening cattle chiefly on hay. The practicability of doing this may be doubted by those who never fed any but what is called ripe hay. Yet all expect to fatten stock more or less on grass; and if animals will fatten on grass while it is green, why may they not be fattened on it when it is dry? There is no reason why this may not be done, provided the grass is cut and properly cured at the stage when it contains in the highest degree the fattening properties.

Touching these principles, we will cite some

Interquently graits, alter they have subtain them from the parent stem.

The trees transplanted this spring should now be mulched. For this purpose grass is as good as anything. Don't put around the tree too much at a time and repeat the mulch when it gets dry and thin. Removing the mulch once or twice during the summer and stir up the ground well; then replace it. It will save many a tree, if the season should be hot and dry, which we think it will be.

Any quantity of dry stuff about a place, especially leaves, is excellent. An application of the contents of a hot-bed is very beneficial.

A few radish seed planted around your cantelloup hills will protect the vines against the stripped bug. This dangerous enemy of the melon is attacked only when very young and tender.

When your flower plants get from an inch and a half to two inches high, they can be thinned out and transplanted. It should be done after a

it contains in the highest degree the fattening properties.

Touching these principles, we will cite some examples. II. H. Petersof Southborough, attended the exhibition of the Franklin County Agricultural Society in 1861, and after the exhibition visited some of the stock-farmers of that section, particularly the Messrs. Anderson, of Shelburne, of whose farm and management we have spoken on a former oceasion. Mr. P. was struck with the green appearance of their hay; "it looked like rowen," he said. He was not a little surprised to learn that it was hay of the first cutting for the season; and still more surprised when told by Messrs. A. that they got in the last load of their first crop of hay, on the last day of June.

When your flower plants get from an inch and a half to two inches high, they can be thinned out and transplanted. It should be done after a rain, or the ground from which they are put should be thoroughly moistened.

Radishes always do better when planted in new ground, or at least ground where they have not heretofore been. Old gardens are the worst places in the world for radishes. You will rarely obtain any sound ones.

Tomatocs, egg and cabbage plants, after being set out, generally become somewhat wilted in their leaves, and lose some of them from the effects of the sun, before they become established. This can be prevented by setting over the plant,

Perhaps you are short of manure. This will be the main trouble with us all. But, happily, most of the above crops can be grown as well, or better by the application of treatment of the properties of the above crops and be used to the standard of the application of the above crops and be grown as well, or better by the application of the above crops and be grown as well, or better by the application of the artificial fertilizers now for sale in almost every village, such as plaster, superphosphate of lime, guano, pouderte, and the like.

Oats and barley, it sown any time in June will come forward in season to be cut when quite green, and will make as much, or more forward in season to be cut when quite green, and will make as much, or more fodder, than grass; certainly as good deal more than the swill be filled that there so the Menton, in the ward of the standard at a daptition breeds, and these will be adopt it to some extent. He therefore commended to adopt it to some extent. He therefore commended to adopt it to some extent. He therefore of the above extent. He therefore commended to adopt it to some extent. He therefore commendent of the above trops in the followed by the Exhibition of 1862, a features of the Exhibition of 1862, a features of the Exhibition of 1862, a features of the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hardly promised by the Exhibition of 1862, a feature which was hard ties for nourishment.

The sweet potato, in its native soil of the West Indies, never flowers. It runs wild, covering the ground with rank vines, and making so much foliage that the root becomes small, woody, and tastelless. But in Virginia and Maryland, and even less. But in Virginia and Maryland, and even the green hay.

stant never go back to the old system. All his stock has done much better on the green hay; the cows have given more milk; the young cattle, so far as they have been fed on it, have grown age that the root becomes small, woody, and tastelless. But in Virginia and Maryland, and even less.

ty of the sward. All plants exhaust themselves in the formation of seed. Grass is no exception to the rule. Any one may have observed that where grass is allowed to run to seed for a few years, it dies out more than where it is cut or cropped before the seed is formed. Sward which is mowed in June, soon sends up a new growth, that is

good quality, because it is only such land that will produce two crops in a year of sufficient bulk will produce two crops in a year of sufficient bulk to pay for mowing. Where only ten or fifteen hundred pounds of hay are annually obtained to the acre, the point to be considered is, when the grass reaches the stage which will give the greatest value in one crop of hay. There is, however, much land—and the quantity is constantly increasing from the higher cultivation bestowed—on which the system might be practiced with great advantage. Farmers need not wait for grass to lodge down, on rich spots, thus injuring the quality of the hay and smothering out the life of the roots; they can mow while all the grass is sweet and good, in the confident expectation at that the soil will produce all it can, and that what is not obtained in the first crop will be found in subsequent ones.—Boston Cultivator.

Hints for Butter-Makers.

The readers of the Telegrayh will no doubt remember that we long ago advocated the sowing of sweet corn for feeding green to cattle in August and September, being convinced that it made a much better feed than the common corn of the farm. Stowells' Evergreen, which produces largely of fodder, we suggested as the best to plant for this purpose. We also stated that the dried fodder for winter use was also greatly to be preferred to the Norfolk County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, will go far to substantiate what we have hitherto written on the subject. In the report of the society, it is stated that

"Mr. Spear, the occupant of the Welles Farm, in Dorchester, considers the fodder of sweet corn very valuable. He stated, that in feeding his cows last winter on the fodder of sweet corn, the supply became temporarilly exhausted, and instead of the fodder a full supply of the best hay

maid's Directory," furnishes the Genessee Farmer with the following hints in regard to butter making:

Everything appertaining to milk things should be kept perfectly sweet and clean. The milk should be strained as soon as brought in. To secure the greatest amount of cream, set the milk in large tin pans, and place them on a rack made for the purpose. The bottom of the pan thus being exposed to the temperature of the milk room, cools quicker in summer and warms sooner in winter. The milk-room should be separate from the kitchen pantry; nothing that will cause the milk to sour should be permitted to stand in the room. The milk should be narrowly watched, and as soon as it thickens, the cream should be taken off. If suffered to stand long after it coagulates there will be white specks in the butter, which will be hard to wash out. A stone jar, that can be covered closely, answers very well to keep cream in, but a large tin pail (called the cream pail,) we have found to be the most convenient; it is easier handled, and in summer the pail can be placed in cold water to cool the

When the fruit of your strawberry beds is swelling, they should be plentifully watered in the absence of rain. It has a marked effect upon

marking that from the well known reputation of the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y., the plan will be faithfully carried out:

"The first six chapters of The Practical Shepherd will be devoted to a full description of the best breeds of Sheep in the United States—including the different varieties of the Merino, and the look of the different varieties of the Merino, and the look of a grain, as the Carolinians and Georgians do at marking that from the well known reputation of the best narcotic quality.

Its northern limit for the plants acquiring best narcotic quality.

Rice is a tropical plant, but it makes a feeble show till it has emigrated (so to speak) to a temperate latitude. Its home is in the East Indies, where the inhabitants subsist mostly upon that article; but they have to expend much labor and skill in its cultivation, at large cost of irrigation, and then do not obtain near as much, nor so good a grain, as the Carolinians and Georgians do at marking that from the well known reputation of the best narcotic quality.

Rice is a tropical plant, but it makes a feeble show till it has emigrated (so to speak) to a temperate latitude. Its home is in the East Indies, where the inhabitants subsist mostly upon that article; but they have to expend much labor and skill in its cultivation, at large cost of irrigation, and then do not obtain near as much, nor so good a grain, as the Carolinians and Georgians do at a grain, as the Carolinians and Georgians do at advantages of this system, that he resolved to adopt it to some extent. He therefore commenced have a grain as the feets of the sun, before they become established. This can be prevented by setting over the plant, say from 8 or 9 to 4 or 5 o'clock in the day, boxes in the shape of cones about four twice a year—the second crop being, in good seable profitably. Most of their first crop of hay, on the last day of June. They have pursued this course for several years, and find that by it they are able to ma

the green hay.

Not the least of the advantages of this system, is the retention, to a greater degree of the vitality of the sward. All plants exhaust themselves the sward. All plants exhaust themselves the sward of the sward

taken off, the vigor of the plants is shown, even the succeeding season, in the freshness and luxuriance of the herbage.

But this system cannot be universally adopted. It is only practicable where the level is and in the places. A grape vine can be laid down its whole length, and if carefully done, will throw out a sprout from each joint. We raised six extremely fine Maxatawny vines by this process, last year.—

Germantown Telegraph

The Fodder Sweet Corn.

Mrs. Eliza A. Call, of Fabius, N. Y., the author of "The Young Housekeeper and Dairy maid's Directory," furnishes the Genessee Farmer with the following hints in regard to butter making:

"Cows last winter on the folder of sweet corn, the supply became temporarilly exhausted, and instead of the fodder a full supply of the best hay was given, the keeping in other respects being was feel to butter with the following hints in regard to butter making:

ream pail,) we have found to be the most convenient; it is easier handled, and in summer the pail can be placed in cold water to cool the cream, and in winter it is very nice to place in warm water to warm the cream. For churning, the cream should be at a temperature of 65 decorn, that he intends to raise enough to keep

is most of the resping is done by machinery, Suppasing, bowever, the time are heart with Spanish growever, the time are heart with the process of the search grower will not it down and the process of the search grower will not it down and the process of the search grower will not be a state of the search grower wi

plant will be as compact as a grassy sod; the shoots do not hang loosely down after they grow over the edges of the pot, but project in a sloping manner, like a Pavillion roof. A hanging pot, when so clothed, and when the Periwinkle is in bloom, is one of the neatest and most beautiful things in the line of floriantime. bloom, is one of the neatest and most beautiful things in the line of floriculture. And as its leaves are always green, always shining and very neat, the plant is always pretty. A plant large enough to fill a hanging pot can be got for twelve cents, and sent any distance in a paper by mail Our nurserymen and seedsmen send them to all parts of our country. If five thousand hanging pots with the Periwinkle in full bloom were hung in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or ten thousand hung in Broadway, N. V., and for sale, I predict hung in Broadway, N. Y., and for sale, I predict that they would all be bought up in a week. —Walter Elder in Farmer and Gardner.

Chapter on Frying.

There is, says the N. Y. Evening Post, an old proverb, "God sends meat, but the devil cooks." A pleasant book describing life in Normandy, with sketches of French fishing, cooking, natural history, &c., which has just been published in London, gives one a better opinion of some cooks than the proverb we have quoted would induce. The French cook here described, seems entitled The French cook here described, seems entitled to claim descent from a better source, and his works-which do follow him in this pleasant gossip of the writer we are about to quote fromare such as to make us wish that the race of French cooks there described could be naturalized

in America.

Here follows a lecture on the noble art of frying, for which the author deserves and ought to receive the great gold medal of every Humane Society and Life-Saving Institute in the world. In this country frying is so little understood that the frying-pan is banished from nearly all well-regulated households, as the potent breeder of dyspepsia, ill-tempers, nightmares, and morbid hallucinations of many kinds. And yet in the hands of a skilful cook this instrument is as harm-less as the gridiron; and is used to produce many delicious dishes. Attend then, oh housekeeper of America, to these works of wisdom : 'It is a great art, too often sadly neglected.

"It is a great art, too often sadly neglected. Frying is, in fact, boiling in oleaginous matter; but if there be too little liquid in your pan, only half your object is boiled; and the other is warmed into a greasy mass of half-done viand, by the drops that are thrown up and fall on the upper surface, there remaining to displease eye and disgust the palate. To fry, the object must be totally immersed at once in the heated mass of liquid oleaginous matter; for the rule is the same whether you use lard butter, or olive oil. The whether you use lard, butter, or olive oil. The first and greatest care of the good cook is to see that there be plenty of liquid in the pan; the second, that the liquid be of a proper temperament, and nothing, in fact, is easier if proper attention be paid to what you are about, and a fault-like negligence is inexcusable in so moment-ous a matter. Having seen that a proper quan-tity of oil, butter or lard, as the case may be, is put in your pan, place it on the fire and let it heat till you have obtained the proper tempera-ture. To learn when this has arrived, have from time to time in the liquid. When the heat is enough, you will see that the bread, on being held for a few seconds, becomes of a clear brown color. When you have a small object to fry, now is your time; plunge it in and lift the pan a little above the fire, for the heat must not be allowed to increase, or your object becomes too dark in color—it is burnt, in short. When your object is large, then you must allow the color of th bread, when you withdraw it, to be more strong-ly pronounced; for the immersion of a large obet, a sole, for instance, will reduce the temperature to the proper tone, and at that you must too cold. By attending to this you will always find the color clear and bright, and not in the slightest degree greasy in appearance. You should always take care, too, that the egg for your pane should be very thinly and evenly laid on; to insure this, the white only should be used and beaten for a long time, and when spread it should be allowed to dry for a little time before adding your bread, crumbs or flour. For myself, I always prefer what I have used to-day, namely, the flour of the haricot bean very finely ground."

"Have you never heard of the student who, or being told that the crow would sometimes live a hundred years, bought a young crow to try the experiment?" Yes, indeed, we have heard of him—the irony is excellent—and of Dr. Johnson's growl "about the frightful interval between the seed and the timber?" Still, we say, plant trees.
They who plant at once, instead of wasting their breath in selfish complaints of the shortness of life, find luxuriant foliage waving over them much sooner than they expected. But, whether you live to see the maturity of your trees or not, be benevolent enough to plant for posterity. Transmit to your children the inheritance of rural beauty received from your fathers greatly are beauty received from your fathers, greatly augmented. By all means plant, and plant well, and the result will overpay the labor. And let not your labor end with planting. Feed your trees from year to year with generous food and quard from year to year with generous food and guard them from injury. And in the words (slightly altered) of an old planter, "What joy may you have in seeing the success of your labors while you live, and in leaving behind you, to your heirs you live, and in leaving behind you, to your heirs or successors, a work that, many years after your death, shall record your love to your country! And then rather, when you consider to what length of time your work is like to last." If you have country homes to embellish, be content with simplicity. Remember that a great establishment is a great care, and that the proprietor is not to become a slave to it. Let your dwelling apt to become a slave to it. Let your dwelling place be marked with what planters call "repose." Make them the abode of comfort and refined enjoyment, places which always afford you agreea-ble occupation, but not oppress you with care.—

The Farm is a Manufactory.

It ought to be so regarded. The soil should be looked upon as bearing the same relation to the agriculturist that any raw material does to the manufacturer of that specific raw material. It is the stock from which is to be wrought out the the stock from which is to be wrought out the marketable product. What is put on the soil in the shape of seed, fertilizers, labor, should always be regarded, together with the interest on the money invested in the land, as going to make up the cost of the product—of the article manufactured from the soil. And the farmer should know precisely what this cost is,-and it should know precisely what this cost is,—and it should govern the price at which he sells his produce. Now, this is a very simple and self-evident proposition. It has been often repeated; and yet it has got to be told a great many thousand times more before the mass of farmers will appreciate its importance, judging by the ratio of their progress in this matter in the past.

We refer to it now, and so often, because we believe it is as emphatically the basis of success

believe it is as emphatically the basis of success in agriculture as in manufactures. And we in-tend to repeat it until our readers who do busi-ness hap-hazard and fail, shall understand how to go to work to find the leak that is sinking the ship.—Rural New Yorker.

Mixture for a Cough or Cold.

Take one teacupful of flax seed and soak it all night. In the morning, put into a kettle two quarts of water, a handful of liquorice root split up, one quarter of a pound of raisins broke in half. Let them boil until the strength is thoroughly exhausted; then add the flax seed which oughly exhausted; then add the flax seed which has been previously soaked. Let all boil half an hour or more, watching and stirring, that the mixture may not burn. Then strain and add lemon juice and sugar.

hind Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's army, on the 20th of May, in the N. Y. Times. The division which made the assault was composed of the first brigade, Gen. G. A. Smith; the second brigade, Col. T. Kirby Smith commanding, and the third brigade, Gen. Ewing. This division was about the only one that advanced, and its losses were were single that advanced in the losses were were single to the flat of the first brigade, Gen. Ewing. This division was about the only one that advanced, and its losses were were losses a letter from Lexing ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the first brigade, Gen. G. A. Smith; the second brigade, Gen. Hartstuff was in command of the post. Regiments were arriving to take the place of those leaving, including one new regiment of Michiganders. Large numbers of Tennessee refugees were pouring in.

New York, 8th. The times has a letter from Lexing ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the departure of the ton, Ky., June 5th, which reports the other ports the second brigade, Col. T. Kirby Smith commanding, and the third departure of the second brigade, Col. T. Kirby Smith commander the place of the post of the post

The following are extracts from the New Orleans Era : "At precisely two o'clock the various regiments rose to their feet, and with a tremendous cheer, started at double quick over the hill.

Passing over the crest of the first hill, behind which they lay, the charging column saw in front of them another hill about five hundred yards distant. To reach this it was necessary to de-

Port Hudson.

The papers do not contain any details whatever of the

military movements, or lists of casualties in the late fight at Port Hudson; nor do they state whether rein-forcements have been sent to Port Hudson.

The conflict was 'short and decisive.' In twenty minutes the brigades had ascended the hill and returned, minus some eight hundred men. The rebels mowed our gallant fellows down with grape, canister and musketry; they were protected—we had nothing to shield us from the deadly storm.

The 13th infantry lost 83 men killed and wounded out of 204, among whom was its gallant commander, Capt. Washington, wounded and taken prisoner; Captains Yates and Ewing, Lieu-Briggs and transport Winnisimmet. The expedition

Here the troops were landed and marched to Avletts.

while advancing upon the rebel works. Three men of the 13th Regulars were killed while carrying the colors. Capt. Yates then seized them and was in the act of planting them in the ditch,

places. He handed and captured horses, mules and cattle, and at 5.30 P. The vigilant dispositions of Lieut. Gillis kept the cannon shot, when they were taken by Capt.
Ewing, who, although wounded in the act, carstrations at several places were dispersed by gunboats.

fell back after suffering some slight loss. Had to was owing to our evacuation of West Point, only McClernand advanced, as was intended, the cap-

The Missouri Democrat has the following intelligence from Vicksburg by S. C. Scott, a well-known river man, who left Young's Point on Sunday morning, 23d ultimo:

"Mr. Scott has been among our soldiers and off his guard Cincinxati 8th. Four rebel conscripts and one prisoner of the 14th Kentucky Cavalry, made their escape from Chattaneoga two weeks ago, and marched here. They had been seateneed to be shot. They say 10,000 men have been withdrawn from Bragg's army to reinforce Johston, and that Bragg has not now over 45,000.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA CURED. Dr. Louis fully developed hydrophobia. Oscar Burch, a shipwright, residing in Flushing Avenue, was bitten by a dog, and in 48 hours afterward alarming symptoms gradually developed themselves.

The police had to be called in to hold down the poor man. Doctors were summoned and the Health Officer was called in, who, on Monday morning, the 13th inst., took entire charge of the The 21st Maine at Port Hudson on the 21st account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the Alexander of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the account of the battle at Port Hudson on the 21st the poison had expended its virulence upon the spinal cord, directed his attention to it. Without administrating a grain of medicine, he ordered a thorough (wet) cupping to the posterior part of the head and along the spine, following it up with ice applications to the same extent. The patient, of course, had to lie on his stomach, and was well secured by mechanical constraint during this treatment, which was continued unabated, without interruption, for three successive days and nights. The patient was protected against any return of paroxysm. His pulse and breathing became quiet, the pains gradually left him, and isolated muscular twitchings became likewise extinct. Since Saturday last, no outward symptom has disturbed the steady progress of recovery, and from medical treatment, apparently in the ber

state of health. The Portland Courier says that the K. & P. R. R. Co. have purchased the land and flats belonging to Tyler & Rice, in the vicinity of the Gas works in that city, and will shortly proceed to erect a splendid passenger depot on the premises. In addition to this purchase they have also bought that portion of the Cumberland & Oxford Vaughan's bridge, for which was paid nearly the sum of \$20,000. The Company intend to change their track to the present location of the canal, which is to be filled up. The canal lock will be removed to Vaughan's bridge.

COLORED TROOPS. Col. Thorpe, from Gen Banks' department, states that Gen. Ullman's negro brigade is more than filled, and the new country just opened by Gen. Banks' campaign will furnish two or three divisions of negroes in response to Gen. Banks' call for a corps d'Afrique. There is no doubt that the rebels are engaged in raising negro regiments, as it is only from such material they can now, in the extreme Southern States, recruit their ranks. The negroes are not backward in adopting a uniform, which is their death warrant if taken by the rebels.

DROWNED IN BELFAST BAY. We learn from the Belfast Age that on Wednesday last week, a sail boat containing Mr. Julien Douglass, his wife and two other women was upset near Brigadier's purporting to be "the official statement of the killed and wounded in the Chancellorsville battles, as follows:

Killed—Officers
Ealisted men 1,358

Ealisted men 1,358

Killed—Officers 1,358

Ealisted men 1,358 lass, and in the fright and drawn under and drowned. A man who lives upon the Island put off with a boat and succeeded

gar, Esq. in Richmond, on the 4th inst., a ship officers on Thursday of last week. The Union Hay Flower is a Chesapeake Ray white and ticket met with scarcely and the state and county ticket met with scarcely and the state and county to the state and county of about 900 tons, called the May Flower. The ticket met with scarcely and the state and county to the state gar, Esq. in Kichmond, on the 4th inst., a snip of about 900 tons, called the May Flower. The May Flower is a Chesapeake Bay white oak ship—ceiling, beams and out board planking all white oak, well built and neatly furnished.

Simple of the same of the same day. The new loyal officers chosen are all said to be men of high character and are all said to be men of high character an The Bath Times learns by a private note from Washington, that Asa B. Coden, of Co. H., 7th Maine regiment, died at Hazlewood Hospital, Washington, Saturday morning. He was from Orland.

are all said to be men of high character and standing. The United States Scnators are to be chosen by the Legislature elect. The new State, with a loyal population of only two hundred thousand, has already sent twenty thousand soldiers into the field.

Maine Farmer. Augusta, Thursday, June 11, 1863.

Terms of the Maine Farmer. \$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer be credited fn accordance with our new mailing method The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the nam of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Mr. H. P. WEEKS will call upon subscribers in Wald Mr. WARREN FULLER of Hartland, will call upon Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now engaged in calling on sub scribers in York County.

Ancient and Modern Slaughter.

A great part of the history of mankind, or wha is the same thing, of the history of nations, is a narrative of strifes, of wars and wholesale butch ery of each other. Of all the animals which God has placed upo

this earth, none are so destructive to each other and to all others, as the one placed at the head of the animal kingdom, called man. It would be a singular document, could it be made out, which would give a true amount and enumeration of the numbers that have been slain in battles and wars from the time that Cain killed his brother Abel, until the present moment.

We are led to these ideas by reading the counts of the numbers killed in the battles and skirmishes of the present day between the defenders of our Union and its regular governmen and the rebels. They are enough in all conscience to make us sad and almost despair of the coming of that promised day of brotherly love and universal peace, when "the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together and a little chilshall lead them." However sure or near the days are, of which this prophecy is descriptive and figurative, it is pretty certain that neither our own country, nor that part of Europe in the neighborhood of Poland, are the recipients of i at the present moment.

It is claimed that the invention of gunpowder in some degree, civilized and humanized the wars of nations. It undoubtedly has had the effect o mitigating the slaughter, or rather of lessening the numbers of the victims of battles, but the humanizing part of it is not much to brag of. The fact of its diminishing the number of thos killed in battles is very evident from a comparison of those killed in battles before, and since the invention and application as an agent in warfare. Whether it has rendered the effects of fighting any more tolerable, or terrible, is rather doubtful. It matters but little, if one is to be killed, outright, whether his head is struck off by a cannon hall, or a blow of the scimetar of an enemy; but we think we should, on the other hand, rather run the risk of wounds from a keen cut of a sword, or piercings of a spear, than to be blown to pieces and roughly mangled by shot

One who reads the accounts of the many wars, especially of that warlike nation, the Jews, both before and after the birth of Christ, will be to take place. We hear but little of the wounded. In their hand to hand encounters, it is probably but few were left until they were killed en-

About 160 to 150 years before Christ, Judas Maccabeas became a commander and warrior among the Jews, and carried on his part of war with great skill and vigor. In one instance, on meeting his opponent, Timotheus, who had an army of one hundred and twenty-two thousand men, near Raphon on the river Jabbok, he gave him battle and slew thirty thousand of his men and took him prisoner. He then pursued the remains of his army to Carnion in Arabia, took that city and slew twenty-five thousand more of Timotheus' forces. Here was a slaughter of fifty-five thousand men in a few days, out of an army of a hundred and twenty-two thousand. What would be thought at the present day, of such a loss as

Ten or a dozen years after this, we find Hyrcanus and Antiochus uniting their forces, which were very large, in the Parthian war. "Hyrcanus returned home at the end of the year, but Antiochus who chose to winter in the East, was with his whole army, destroyed in a single night, by the natives, who, taking advantage of their separate quarters all over the country, rose on them, and cut their throats, so that Antiochus was slain and of four hundred thousand persons, of which his army consisted, scarce a man escaped to carry home the news of the massacre. This was a slaughter which puts all the losses of "killed, wounded and missing" of our days completely in the back ground.

According to Josephus, whom all will allow to be very reliable authority, there were some terrible slaughters during the war which culminated in the destruction of Jerusalem. At the siege of Jotapta, where Josephus himself commanded. forty thousand were slain-and when Jerusalem was conquered, it was found that more than one million three hundred thousand persons had been killed. This distruction of life must be attributable to the hand to hand mode of warfare of those days, rather to any lack of courage or prowess of the soldiers of modern times.

A fine Otter measuring 5 feet in length was caught on the west shore of the Long Pond in Mt. Vernon on Tuesday night last. He was taken in a steel trap by Mr. Andrew P. Brown of that town. The skin of the otter is valuable. and considerable effort has been made during the past few months by the hunters in the vicinity to capture him, without success, until he unwittingly put his foot into Mr. Brown's trap.

last, and has continued with but slight intermissions until this noon, Tuesday. The ground had become dry and the rain was much needed; but it has now received a thorough soaking. and under its influences grass and farm crops will take a rapid start. It is quite cool however, fires being comfortable and overcoats are in requisition.

"I have one sheep which has produced a posterity of seven in the space of fourteen months. I have but five sheep in my flock, and they have produced this year eight lambs, and but one sheep had twins. These lambs have come direct from the

It is stated that Geo. B. Moore, Fsq., formerly of the Belfast Journal and recently of the Portland Argus has assumed the principal editorial charge of the Portland Advertiser. Mr. Moore is an able and graceful writer, and we trust his new connection will be advantageous to himself and

commenced in earnest. Owners in Gardiner are now engaged in sending great quantities to the army and various southern ports. Between two and three hundred schooners of 300 tons each,

The War News of the Week.

cut off from rebel relief and communication, and by means of the slow but inevitable process of publish for the information of our readers: exhaustion, will ere long be compelled to surexhaustion, will ere long be compelled to sur-render to our arms. During the past week Gen. assigns the number of men to be furnished be each district, who, with fifty per cent. in add

starvation shall anticipate the event. This latter consummation is not improbable. A messenger equalize the numbers among the districts of their service since the commencement of rebellion, and make the assignment so as from the rebel Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Joe John-several States. ston was captured on Thursday, the 28th ult., with a despatch stating that the forage of the "furnish an acceptable substitute;" or he me plying on quarter garrison was all gone, the men living on quarter rations, and the ammunition nearly exhausted. the procuration of such substitute;"—"ar thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute the substitute is a substitute to the substitute in th gunboats in front and our earthworks in the rear, tute or paying the money shall be discharge from further liability during that draft." is going en day and night. Three thousand shells were thrown into the city in one hour on Friday, out furnishing the 29th, with what result is not known. The

latest advices from Gen. Grant are up to Wednesshal, and sent to the nearest post for trial by Court Marshal, unless, on showing that they are day last, and every thing was going well. Gen. Banks has made a rapid, and thus far, successful movement upon Port Hudson. Leavng Alexandria and ascending the Red river with force numbering as is estimated, about 20,000 men, he crossed the Mississippi and landed on the number of able-bodied men has been obtain 21st ult., at Bayou Sara, a short distance above from the list of those drafted, the remainder a Port Hudson. A battle had been fought on the same day by a force under the command of Gens.

Auger and Grover in the rear of the place, which resulted in the retreat of the enemy to his enterpolates. The 21st Maine regiment, Col. trenchments. The 21st Maine regiment, Col. Johnson, are reported to have distinguished themselves by gallant conduct on that occasion. By the junction of Gen. Banks' and Gen. Auger's forces. Port Hudson, on the land side became completely invested, and on the 27th a general tle lasting two days, was one of the closest and most fiercely sustained of any action of the war.

Several important positions were carried by the desperate valor of our troops, but the principal works proved to be of such formidable strength years the source of the river Nile; in Africa, has that Gen. Banks had determined to reduce the remained a mystery, and during this time numerplace by siege. Our losses in the two days' ous attempts have been made to thread out its fight are reported at 4,000, but this is no doubt unknown course; but this acchievement has been an exaggeration. That of the enemy is not reserved for a few daring explorers of the present known. Gen. F. S. Nickerson of Maine is re- century. It appears from recent statements in ported among the killed. Among our wounded English journals that Capts. Speke and Grant, we find the names of Gens. Sherman and Neal have at last discovered the true source of the Dow. A Louisiana negro regiment fought with Nile, thereby setting at rest the many absurd inprecedented desperation and bravery. Out of suppositions and theories that have heretofore exnine hundred men composing the regiment, only isted concerning it. These explorers set out from three hundred came out of the battle alive. At Zanzibar, an island off the east coast of Africa. the last accounts our gunboats were bombarding more than two years ago with a party of seventy the fortifications from the river while the troops men, and when last heard from they were at Gon

perceptible effect

the direction of Gordonsville and Culpepper. On number had been reduced to seventeen. Cant. Friday last a reconnoissance in force was ordered Speke has discovered that the Nile springs from Fredericksburg in broad daylight, directly in the and closed his explorations by coming down the face of the enemy. Pontoons were thrown over Nile. This lake he has named Victoria Nyanza, and the second division of the sixth corns under or Ukerewe Sea. Sir. R. I. Murchison, one of command of Gen. Howe, after some skirmishing the most distinguished European geographers drove the rebels from their rifle pits, advanced as in a late English journal observes : "This discovfar as the Bowling Green road capturing a number ery of Speke and Grant, by which the southernfoot of the heights, almost within range of the is the most remarkable geographical feat of our rebel artillery. The purpose of the reconnoissance age, and is indeed an achievement of which all having been satisfactorily accomplished, on Satur- our countrymen may well be proud." day Gen. Howe recrossed the river and returned to camp, with the loss of only five killed and said the army is thrilled with excitement and impatience. We may look for stirring news from

the Rappahannock soon. ing and successful circuit of the rebel forces on the Rappahannock-moving from Yorktown to much rebel property, and stampeding 1,000 ne-

groes and 300 horses. Thursday last upon the town of Franklin, occuand similarly repulsed, with the loss of two hunhundred horses and other property.

From rebel sources, we have intelligence of a successful federal expedition up the Cowbahee result so much to be desired. river in South Carolina, attended with the loss of \$100,000 worth of property and the carrying off Maine Universalist Convention will be held in of 1000 negroes. It is supposed that the force Calais on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, was composed of negro troops. A pretty success- June 23d, 24th, and 25th. The Kennebec Yearly ful recruiting expedition. Our forces have also Meeting of Freewill Baptist churches will comdestroyed the town of Bluffton, about twenty-

the wool market, and prices likely to rule the lin County will be held with the church in Weld, coming season are topics that increase in interest commencing on Tuesday, June 9th, at 104 o'clock as the time for shearing approaches. It is a fact A. M., and continuing two days. The General often noticed, that just before shearing time, prices | Conference of the Congregational Churches of are depressed, wool-buyers are remarkably quiet, Maine will be held at Biddeford on the 23d, 24th and wool must come down. The excitement Farmington Freewill Baptist Quarterly Meeting about wool so rampant during the spring has will be held at Weeks' Mills, New Sharon, o died away, and within the past two weeks prices | Wednesday and Thursday of this week. have had a downward tendency. Indications now are that the market will open rather low-that is low as compared with what farmers anticipated, but whether they will continue so is another were engaged until Saturday on the case of Geo. question; in fact, judging from past seasons it is S. Hutchinson of the 3d Maine, charged with safe to calculate that prices will advance as the repeated desertions from his regiment. The trial

chances of the wool market says: "We advert to Wool for approval. It is understood that the acthese facts at the present time in order to put cused was found guilty of the crime charged the wool-growers of this State upon their guard. and that he will be sentenced to be shot. The It is, of course, impossible at the present time to | Court will resume its sessions on Wednesday of tell whether wool will rule high or rule low : it this week, when the case of Jesse Meader of the is certain that prices are now tending constantly | 3d Maine, for desertion, will come up for trial. downward, and must go still further down; the large decline at the East, the effect of the wool sales of New York and Boston, and the increased confidence of the people that some signal victo- School, has opened an agency in Darby Hall, for ries are about to crown our arms in the field, that the prosecution of soldiers, claims for back pay, stupendous heights they have attained-all conspire to send wool downward, and so it inevitably goes. But that it will continue so during the iness upon which he has entered. We commend time of marketing the clip, is another question. him to the patronage of the public. Buyers now declare they will not pay over sixtyfive cents for good extra lots."

Accidents. Mr. David Farnesworth of Addi-Accidents. Mr. David Farnesworth of Addison, formerly keeper of Nash's Island Light, fell from the high bluff on Ladle Island at the mouth of Pleasant river, on Thursday last, striking on his head on the rocks some seventy feet below,

The Portland Courier

The Portland Courier

Between Bangor and Calais, was arrested on Lucasian day of last week by Wm. Flannagan and Horace Haynes special agents of the Air Line, but his name is not given. He was overhauled near the village of Wesley, and letters were found on the rocks. killing him instantly. The Portland Courier his person that will insure conviction. He is states that Mr. D. Crockett, acting brakeman on a special train on the Grand Trunk Railway, yesterday afternoon, was knocked off the saloon car as the train passed underneath a bridge at Gilead, tles, and Massachusetts had eighteen. Maine and killed, it is presumed instantly. Mr. Crock- regiments lost a total in killed, wounded and ett was formerly postmaster in Norway, where missing of 533 men, while Massachusetts regihe leaves a family. He was 35 years of age. ments lost only 732.

THE NEW DRAFT. It is expected that the President will order a draft to fill up the regiments tions continues to center upon the Mississippi. tions continues to center upon the Mississippi.
Vicksburg and Port Hudson are now completely.
The following brief abstract of the provisions of

"When the draft is to be made, the Preside Grant, finding it impossible to carry the works in the rear of Vicksburg by assault, has resorted to the surer and safer method of regular approaches. Earthworks are being thrown up to protect district the Prisident is to take into consideration and district the Prisident is to take into consideration. the troops in their operations, and mines are being constructed to blow up the rebel forts, unless from the State in which they live, and the period

Every person drafted, may, it is termine, not exceeding three hundred dollars

Persons failing to report after due notice, out furnishing the required sum, are to be deemed deserters, arrested by the Provost Mar

ment shall relieve them from the draft. Drafted persons, on arriving at the rendezvous, are to be examined by the Surgeon, and claims for exemption are to be presented to the board, whose decision shall be final. After the required

from the draft, which shall exempt them fro military duty during the time for

If any person resists any draft of men enrolle under this act, or counsels or aids resistance to the draft, or counsels drafted men not to appear completely invested, and on the 27th a general at the rendezvous, or dissuades them from the attack was made on the rebel works, assisted by performance of military duty, he shall be subject to summary arrest, and delivered to the civil authorities for trial, and on conviction punished by fine of two hundred dollers or two years impri

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE. For two thou were using their artillery on the land side with do-Koro, a place some five degrees from the equator in the northern hemisphere. During their The news from the Rappahannock is again be- progress they were obliged to fight against the oming interesting. For some days past we have scourges of the interior and the natural obstacles had rumors of the movement of Lee's forces in in their course and on reaching Gondo-Koro their by Gen. Hooker across the river for the purpose of an immense lake which he has circumnavigated, secretaining the precise object of the enemy's situated about latitude 4 degs. south, and long movements. The crossing was effected below 37 degs. cast. He entered Africa from the east

twenty-four wounded. In view of the audacity of puts a wrong construction to the tone of our the movement and its probable contingencies, it is paragraph, one sentence of which it places in a conspicuous position, in its issue of the 4th, and makes it a text for a thrust at us and our city. It was far from our intention to cast a reproach Col. Kilpatrick, one of the heroes of the late upon one of the prettiest villages in Maine, both Stoneman's cavalry raid, has made another dar- in its natural beauties and the excellence of its society, by saying that the town "tolerated an almost endless number of grog shops," nor did Urbana on the Potomac, destroying on his way we mean to intimate, what the Mail has taken for granted, that our own city was free from this monster evil. We are quite free to say the same No important movement has yet been made by of Augusta, and are sorry to believe that the rethe opposing armies in Tennessee. An attack was mark will apply with equal force to almost every made by a large force of rebel of cavalry on city and village in our State. It is an evil which the Mail itself has called the bane and blight of pied by our troops, which was gallantly repulsed, its own town, as it is of every other place tolerwith heavy loss to the enemy. Simultaneously ating it. We look forward to the "good time an attack was made upon our forces at Triune coming" when rum-sellers and drinkers will be regarded as cumberers of society, and our own dred killed and wounded, the capture of four city, and all other towns and villages in our State will be free from the evils of intemperance. Give us your hand Bro. M., while we labor for a

mence its annual session at East Wilton, on the 23d of June. Ministerial Conference on the af-WOOL AND ITS PROSPECTS. "How's wool," is ternoon of the day previous. The Annual Conone ol the prominent questions of the day; and ference of the Congregational Churches of Frankor if they say much it is that prices are too high and 25th of June. The June session of the

last week for the trial of deserters from the army, was concluded on Saturday and the decision of The Detroit Advertiser, in speaking of the the Court sealed up and transmitted to Gen.

bounties and pensions. Mr. Manley is a son of

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED. The desperado who has been engaged all winter in robbing the mails

Communications.

we were ordered to the extreme front, and entered

"At 5 o'clock, having advanced by short intervals, w

are lying in line of battle three-fourths of a mile into

the dense woods. Here I climb a tree to make observa

tions. In front little can be seen but woods, while

woods occupied during the morning by the enemy.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia nnounce the publication on Saturday June 15th of a new novel entitled "The Castle's Heir," by Letter from the Army of the Potomac the popular English writer, Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lyme" and other successful CAMP 4TH ME. VOLS., ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 29th, 1863.

DEAR FARMER:—The battle of Chancellorsville by works. The work will be embellished with eleven large illustrative engravings from original draw- gone a month to the rear of present events, has already ings made expressly for the American edition. hour, may seem superfluous. But the differences of those In the department of fiction, no writer of the accounts have tempted me to the conclusion, "I will present day wields a more facile and powerful also show you mine opinion." Let this be my apology pen. Her novels take the lead in the popular refor an extract from my diary-account of those two mer gard, having an immense circulation in this counorable days-Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and 3d o

will be published complete in two volumes. Price phases of that struggle. Further than such quotation

will neither attempt nor promise. On Saturday P. M. \$1.00 in paper covers, or \$1.25 in cloth binding. THE KNICKERBOCKER. The number for June loses the 59th volume. "Old Knick" seems to have lost the energy of youth, the ripeness of manhood, and is drifting into second childishness We are sorry to record this, for "Knick" was alrunning quarterly across our left flank, apparently not ways a favorite and had troops of friends-but the articles in the present number, which is a fair sample of the work for several months, are hardly up the mark; they are common place, and devoid of those elevated and high toned characteristics looked for in a leading magazine of the present day. The essays are shabby, the poetry tion of which and beyond, a few cannon are now heard ordinary, the stories dull, the political articles to open-we at the same time getting orders to mare unsavory, and the "Editor's Table" presents a rapidly by the left flank, which is in the direction of the lean appearance. It is now edited by Kinahan river at the point just seen. The head of our column Cornwallis, and published at 37 Park Row, New (Birney's) is not long in reaching the river, below a

try as well as in Europe. "The Castle's Heir"

Gazette. We have been favored by the publisher, Geo. W. Childs, 628 Chestnut street, Philanetjust made) to check a flank movement on our right, delphia, with the first number, Octavo series, of the rebels having driven the 11th corps down the plank the above publication. It is designed to be issued road entirely past the point held by our brigade thi semi-monthly, and if succeeding numbers are as interesting as the first it will prove a valuable.

This withdrawal of our Division from the position is interesting as the first, it will prove a valuable and indispensable work for publishers, the book trade, students, literary men and the general ploit which otherwise might have been of great advan reader. Published at \$2 per annum. Address tage. The evening darkness had fallen before we are

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. The June number of this bulky quarterly devoted to the with articles upon the various branches of its for a night's rest, the brigade is ordered to lay off knap speciality. Among these is a lengthy article on sacks and prepare for action. It is whispered that we Military Education and Schools in Austria, and are to charge upon the foe, now lying in heavy line others of great value. The work is issued quar- battle in the edge of the dense woods, not half a rifle

George Herbert; The Sword and Christianity; one volley in return, and then using the sharp stee Fasting: Christ's Testimony to our Canonical The list of killed and wounded tells the result. Dr Scriptures; Our Lord's Third Temptation; John Martin and myself collect and care for the wounded u Calvin-second article; Short Sermons; Literary til 2 o'clock in the morning, when we lie down for an Notices; The Round Table. Published bi-monthly by J. M. Whittemore & Co., Boston, at 3.00

BRIDGTON ACADEMY. The catalogue of this Innotice, that it is in a most commendable degree of prosperity: Summer term, 25, fall term, 72, winter term, 20, spring term, 112; total 229. The Academy is under the tuition of Charles E. Hilton, A. B., and the usual force of surbordi-

Joseph Eaton, Abner Coburn, Samuel Robinson. Ezra Totman, Eben Frye, Samuel Cony, James the blick house at the four corners, called Chancellors

vious vear.

The Skowhegan Clarion save : of compromise, and have made an offer to the S & K. road from which they say they shall not vary. This offer the Directors of the S. & K. road do not consider just and equitable. At the annual meeting it was voted to authorize the Directors to make such offer to the K. & P. road as they shall deem fair and honorable, and in case such offer is refused by the lower road, to then what they may."

A BEAR STORY. A correspondent sends us a graphic account of an adventure with a bear, and the discovery of a small quantity of silver in an hitherto unknown cave, on Old Bluff, a rough mountain situated in Concord. When on an excursion with two companions, our correspondent

ments: Sergeants Jas. M. Thompson and Alfred men, or a substitute.

Beans 11th Me appointed 2d Lieutenants. Capt.

Messrs. Eaos and C. H. Soule are building a splendid Thomas S. Hutchins, 8th Maine; Capt. Henry Brown, 8th Maine; 2d Lieut, J. N. Coffin, 9th Col. Rishworth Rich, 9th Maine, resigned.

man by the name of Mellen, belonging to Houlton, was killed recently in Ashland, upon the Big Machias stream, on a jam of logs owned by Mr. Nathan Frost. Royal: Charles Stevens, private Co. C. 9th Me.,

to launch this ship in July. May-embracing my personal observation of the main over two miles distant, is what appears like the Rappa-

bannock, which, it is known, takes a sharp turn toward the South, for several miles below U. S. Ford. About the same distance, directly to our right (up the flank road) is an open field containing a large house, around which are federal troops-the 11th corps-in the direct portion of the enemy, who were thereby hemmed in or surrounded. We now halt and loud cheers rend the air. American Publishers' Circular, and Literary But alas, this exultation was short, for we were hastily

had so suddenly and handsomely taken on the rear sid of a considerable hostile force, rendered useless the ex rived at the field (near our old position) bordering the woods in which the rebel tide had just been stayed. Here stood a battery which, unsupported, had checked educational interests of our country is well filled had yet to begin. About 9 o'clock, instead of preparing terly at Hartford, Conn., under the editorship of shot distant. This report is soon confirmed. The sober Hon. Henry Barnard. Terms \$3.00 per annum. preparation goes on. In half an hour all is ready. Ere THE BOSTON REVIEW, for May, comprises the following articles: Atonement—Steps Downward; hour or two of rest. Thus closes an eventful day with omens of intenser work on the morrow.

Sunday, May 3d. We early break our short slum bers in hopes to remove the wounded further to the reas before action begins, but in vain. Our troops are fallstitution for the year ending May, 1863, indi- ing back out of the woods in order to assume, in part, at cates, as will be shown from the number under least, a new front and location for the struggle of the day. This move is at once noted by the enemy with exultant cheers and confident advance to the borders of the woods-at the same time beginning to shower mus ketry over the field from which our shattered division is already withdrawing under cover of batteries, supported by Gen. Berry's division. Our wounded, therefore, be ing now between two fires, must be left and fall prison

Passing along the rear and towards the right of o aceting of the Somerset & Kenebec Railroad Co. then line of battle, under a considerable fire of shell and for the choice of officers, &c., was held at the rifle shot, meeting Gen. Hooker and staff riding towards Treasurer's office in this city on Wednesday last. | the thickest of the contest, the division crosses the Plank Road and takes position, supporting the batteries nes W. Bradbury, Llewellyn W. Lithgow, and John Mullikin were chosen a board of Directors for the ensuing year. the road for the past year : Gross earnings, \$86,- chances increase, for while resisting the main attack 703.85; running expenses, \$33,505.04; net earnings, \$53,288.81. Paid interest on coupons, from above, we are soon annoyed by a counter assault from below, from a robel battery, which must be answer-\$36,109.67; balance in treasury, \$17,179.14. od by some of our own artillery. The brick house is Amount due for mail transportation \$3,343.14. soon in flames, lighted by this convergent storm of Amount due for mail transportation \$3,343.14.

Interest due on 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, \$136
Hooker withdraws this portion of his troops from a po-437.99. There has been 19,777 57-100 tons of freight transported over the road, and 36,988 pas-did an apex (or letter A) on his battle front, and retirengers, being an increase of some 8000 tons of ing one-third of a mile on the read from Chancellors freight, and about 1500 passengers over the pre- ville to the river line, parallel with the plank road and in a broad field, where rifle pits sheltered his most ex posed points. By this exploit he changes the direction "A difficulty has existed for several years between the S. & K. and Ken. & Port. roads in relationship into the original position from which they had been of the approaching lines, thereby bringing the points lation to the terms of running said roads, or rath- temporarily forced by the flank attack of yesterday. er divisions of fares, and almost every year these disagreements have been referred to referees. But the Ken. & Port road have now refused all terms staggered, broken and hurled back as Gibraltar hurls the ocean waves, which, maddened by the storms, rush

compaign in which two of the Generals commanding divisions in this corps-Berry and Whipple-gave up deaths of two Rebel Generals, one of whom had become they shall deem proper; and the Stockholders a power in the land, for the name of Jackson gave confagree to back them up, let the consequences be dence to friends and terror to foes. If we mourn a Whipple, so shall they a Paxeton. If the Union army has lost a Berry, it has cost the Rebel army a Jackson.

> Letter from an Old Correspondent. SOUTH FREEPORT, May 26, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- You have reason to regard me stirred up a bear; bear retreated to a cave and we last met in your sanctum. But why should I waste the men fastened him in by placing large stones words in apology now. The truth is I have been too against the entrance, while they went after more busy with removal from the city-starting anew in aid; reinforcements coming, they attacked Bruin, house-keeping-exploring a new field of pastoral laborwho fastened his claws rather unceremoniously forming a whole circle of new acquaintances, and then I upon Jack and made off with him; coming to a have been resolutely at work hauling wood, farming and tree Jack caught hold of it and Bruin went on with Jack's coat, tumbling over a steep ledge and was killed by the fell. and was killed by the fall. After this the men the location, are a perpetual delight—quite too exciting returned to the cave and found therein an iron to give one a mood for prosy writing. If you doubt chest in which was about twenty dollars in silver this, come and sec. Indeed, why not? Why shut yourcoins. We do not know what became of the selves so closely in that upper story, with the perpetua IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS .- here to our beautiful bay-the mouth of the Harasick The Protective War Claim Association for New et-and spend a week among the islands, fishing, clam-England has proved an entire success, and is do-digging, boating, lobster-catching, and go back all the ing a vast amount of good. Its object is to pro- wiser, happier, sharper men for a week among the salt tect soldiers and sailors from imposture, and as- sea waves. Then we have such nice clam-bakes, chow sist them in procuring their claims without delay, and at the least possible cost. The best names in Boston are connected with it. in Boston are connected with it, and the advertisement in to-day's paper fully sets forth its ad- little "Coast Guard," or in our family boat, or row in the punt, as your fancy may dictate, and you may visit Harpswell, Punganue, Brunswick, Yarmouth and all The Portland Glass Works—the buildings the islands from Jib-Beag and the Pound-of-tea to Inof which are now in process of erection-will be dian Island. We will show you where the eagles de in operation by October next. The furnace build- congregate, and where one of our nimble farmers caught ing will be 70 feet square, and the one for mix- one by a stealthy movement, before he had time to spread ing, kneading, finishing and packing purposes his broad wings and soar for the sun. I have seen six will be 36 by 120. It is intended to be depoted of them at a time, all perched within range of shot gun. will be 36 by 120. It is intended to be devoted Two of them one sunny day stood on the limbs of a tree, entirely to the manufacture of glass ware, simi-within stone's throw and watched my motions in loading lar to that made by the N. E. Glass Company of a sled-load of wood for my Canadian French pony. We should show you how they build ships, and you might Among the recent promotions and resigna-tions in Gen. Hunter's Department, South Caro-ers, plankers, borers, bolt and trunnel drivers, the calk-ers and the boys that drive wedges to open the souns lina, the following are mentioned in Maine regi- for them to be filled with oakum, white lead and bitu-

ship of ten or eleven hundred tons, on the spot where the Lafavette was built, so soon burned by the Alabams Maine; Lieut. Col. Rob't F. Campbell, 11th Me.; with their far-famed neutrality. That Lafayette was a noble craft, almost new and in prime condition. A son ber of my congregation and Capt. Small, the commander is often here. It must have been a sad sight to then in irons on board the pirate English craft, to see that magnificent ship on fire, burning to the water level, and no insurance on her-\$70,000 or \$80,000 thus wantonly destroyed! Capt. Waite, who went as mate of the La fayette, had previously been wrecked-only a short tim before he went in her. Soon after he went as maste May 14th; A. H. Prescott, private Co. A, 9th and part owner of another vessel, which was lost in the May 21st; George A. Baker, private Co. E, 11th English Channel, from which he has but just returned to rest a little time, preparatory to another adventure.

and who built the Lafayette, has built some sixteen or seventeen for the same owners, with Capt. Henchman Soule, another brother, recently deceased. They expect

Mosers. G. & C. Bliss are building a brig of several hundred tons, but a few rods from the other. Master The Ninth Army Corps Reinforces Gen. James Brewer directs in this, and is to build another so soon as this is off the stocks, which will perhaps be in July. The Soules are also to build a bark or brig after another large ship is being built by Messrs. Briggs & Cushing on another point of the same bay. Come down and see them—how they go on. You will discover one of the results of Canadian reciprocity in the varieties of thip timber, gathered here from Canadian forests and Bragg Sends Ten Thousand Troops to brought over the Grand Trunk Railway. The industrie of this region are largely devoted to ship building and navigation. But there is also an active group in the HIS ARMY ESTIMATED AT ONLY 45,000. clam digging and preparation of fish bait. Several hundred barrels of shelled clams are put up at our wharves for the cod and mackerel fisheries, giving exciting and profitable employment to men and boys. The prices have ruled high this year—from five to six dollars per barrel—thus bringing a large amount of money, as the yield of the flats laid bare with the ebb tides. Small boys gather up a good deal of cash by this business. We have also a good share of certain profitable farming in this region. It is so easy to enrich the farms from the ocean, that hay is largely sold. Some 15,000 tons per year go from these wharves, besides clam digging and preparation of fish bait. Several PHILADELPHIA, 8th. A special despatch to the Rulls.

farms from the ocean, that hay is largely sold. Some 15,000 tons per year go from these wharves, besides large quantities of potatoes.

But all these active profitable industries have not so absorbed the people but that we have sent a full share for the defence of our common country. Last week I counted eleven wives, most of them mothers, whose husbands are in the army, beside a large number of sons and brothers from this vicinity. But I must not spin a longer yarn at this time. The farmers are too busy in planting to read them and their good wives have other yarns to knit for the soldiers in the army and their backers at home.

The Great Assault on Vicksburg on Tuesday, 20th May. We find the following details of the general assault on the fortifications behind Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's army, on the 20th of May, in the N. Y. Times. The division

hind Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's army, on the 20th of May, in the N. Y. Times. The division

distant. To reach this it was necessary to descend a slope for about two hundred and fifty yards, the surface of which was broken with deep gullys, and covered with fallen timber. Down this our men rushed in double quick, took a mother of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of which was broken with deep gullys, and covered with fallen timber. Down this our men rushed in double quick, took a mother of the surface of t ment's rest at the bottom and then commenced the steep ascent beyond. This slope is covered with an abattis of heavy timber, beyond which is a high rail fence, then a ditch ten feet in depth, with an abattis of heavy timber, beyond which is a high rail fence, then a ditch ten feet in depth, then a nearly perpendicular ascent some twelve feet in height, and then the rebel parapet and rifle pit, protected by a strong stockade ten feet

erals, under Banks, and the rebel garrison. Loss considerable on both sides, but will fall short of the first estimate. Our forces advanced to the enemy's works, and hold their position to-day.

The Era says: Since the above was received we have rife pit, protected by a strong stockade ten feet in height.

The ditches around the works were commanded

The ditches around the works were commanded by an enfiading fire from guns mounted upon raverses, while to the right and left were works cide the fate of that rebel stronghold. and buildings and other objects, behind which rebel sharpshooters could find protection, and pour a destructive fire upon an enemy, after as well as before they had gained the interior of New Orleans have been ordered to their regiments at their main works. The 13th infantry, 4th Virginia, 47th Ohio,

127th Illinois, 6th and 7th Missouri, and possibly one or two other regiments, gained the ditch. The conflict was 'short and decisive.' In twenty minutes the brigades had ascended the hill and

taken prisoner; Captains Yates and Ewing, Lieuter Briggs and transport Winnisimmet. The extenants Howe, Little, Bates and other officers proceeded to Walkertown about 20 miles about 20 miles and Point on Mattapony river, where it arrived at had from three to five color-bearers shot down of the 5th. while advancing upon the rebel works. Three them to a Sergeant, who was struck down by a re-embarked.

The brigade under Gen. Thayer advanced and

fortifications east of Vicksburg, and was present while the brisk operations were being carried on. The army completely surrounded Vicksburg and Bauer, the Health Officer of Williamsburg, L. I.,

its fortifications. Our forces were well prepared has just succeeded in effecting a cure in a to repel any attack that might be made on their rear, and entirely able to reduce Vicksburg, take garrison. The troops were in admirable spirits, every man seeming to be inspired with the vigor and determination that makes heroes. Vicksburg will be ours without doubt ; it matters not what

of May, the New Orleans Era makes honorable mention of the 21st Maine regiment, Col. Johnson in the following connection:

"The 116th N. Y. regiment, Major Geo. M. Love commanding, was engaged in a desperate encounter. Miles' Legion of rebel infantry, some our hundred strong, came upon them at the rear of the opening. At close quarters the two forces for some time fired into each other, killing and wounding the men rapidly.

After the 116th had fired twenty rounds, it was

ordered to charged bayonets. It was a thrilling sight to see that long row of bristling steel come swiftly, yet steadily, out from the forest, and speed quickly toward the foe, as they poured back speed quickly toward the toe, as they poured back a galling fire. The enemy could not stand against it, but fell back, leaving many dead and wounded. At the head of the regiment, rode the Major in command, with uplifted and waving sword, heering the men on, while a perfect storm of cullets whizzed around his head. His courage inspired the men with unequalled coolness and in-trepidity, and gave the 116th victory.

Two more charges were made before the enemy was driven from the field. It was during the irst, however, that the greatest loss occurred attempted a flank movement on the left. They were promptly checked by a steady fire, which again drove them back, and they did not return

This engagement was the last of any consequence during the day.

Over sixty prisoners were captured from the rebels, and their loss in killed and wounded nearly doubled our own. There were several commissioned officers among the prisoners.

The 21st Maine regiment, Colonel Johnson, was posted to the left and rear of the 116th. This regiment had been placed in reserve, but hearing the firing, and anticipating orders, it

was so enthusiastic for a fight that, to the sur-prise of Colonel Chapin it came marching up to

the field, and persisted in remaining there during

The New York Times publishes a table,

Killed-Officers Enlisted men Wounded-Officers Enlisted men 11,030 The verified returns of the missing, will not ex-

Latest Telegraphic News.

The Rec LATEST NEWS FROM VICKSBURG From New Orf Hudson—The R New York, May New Orleans 24t patch in the Era Plains, four miles the Bayou Sara ro whipped, and left and wounded on Gardiner sent s

ing permission to prisoners. The from his first posi on the field of bat 56 wounded. Th New Orleans have been recei

lowing extracts : An Alexandria ing of the place sequent arrival of on the road from the retreating relationship houses filled with raid on the Jack

station to Camp paho river; also factory near Inde ry, tannery, saw also captured a re and capturing two The damage to the A Baton Rouge states that Gen.

an expedition to road, reaching Bo The reconnoissa within two miles was completely r. A raid by Col. between Clinton graph wires, bur 100 head of cattl

reached the preci him three miles, Brilliant Fe northward Col.

The Blockad FORTRESS MONI illie, from Newbe The Charleston tains the following Nassau for a Con she was fired in cruiser. The se boat for the Brit impression allow This report reac Port Hudse

NEW YORK, M well, from New ing the followin The fight on t was hotly cont whipped at every 116th New York

and crossed to Ba where he united Hudson on the n of the enemy's g should not order The garrison about 10,000, so From Vicksbu

PHILADELPHIA following speci from Vicksburg The Commerc works to prote are unapproache rying the place The safer and so into submission Destruction of

WASHINGTON,

SIR: I have terday at noon er and pursued a power. At 6 P put off from her I immediately steamer's offi own men, and t as the boats got out, as I had an call. Afterwar was no danger enough to the b liable authori worth in Havan n Alabama wo to a million an and crew on bo

custody of the (Signed) Hon. G. WELLI

Captu WASHINGTON Tioga, under d fifty miles nort registered Briti eight bales of The United the capture on Union, of and She had an ass The steamer 22d ult. of the eau, N. P., ost with a cargo of iron paddle-wittons burthen.

The U.S. g Crazy Jane on ed with turper The U.S. an assorted o captured the This vessel is The Colora bee captured Juniper, bour assorted cargo The United the capture bechooner Oliv The United the 9th of M

CAIRO, III. from Vickst Firing was Sherman's tr in motion wh

bile bound to

A conflagation others conjectheir supplied NEW YORK are meeting long the enti had a dispate was gaining surely on the playing all

letter from Lexing. departure of the via Louisville. those leaving, in-higanders. Large pouring in. Continental from atinental, from New Orleans Era : 0 wagons filled with mules and horses, th nearly all the yed at New Orleans

e muzzle to muzzle, nts rapidly.

the march they rillas, who infested our column. when our army wed unmistakable troops.
ort Hudson on the Army Corps, ? flay 28. terday by the Fed-rrison. Loss con-ll short of the first

e enemy's works, s received we have rd to the progress h, from prudential g. Our forces are few days will ded, contain nothing he rebel killed and

luty in and around heir regiments at ils whatever of the sualties in the late ate whether reinbee has forwarded f Lieut. Command-operations of naval r. Its main object t ten miles above

e morning of June nodore Morris, Lt. Commodore Jones, my gunboat Smith The expedition miles above West rived at 2 A. M. arched to Ayletts, re successfully ae-il its machinery,

stroyed. t. Gillis kept the attempted demon-sed by gunboats. west Point, only

ipts and one prismade their esca ad marched her They say 10,000 g's army to reinnew over 45,000 ED. Dr. Louis amsburg, L. I., ure in a case of scar Burch, a Avenue, was fterward alarmed themselves hold down the moned and the ho, on Monday re charge of the

that the poison the spinal cord, ithout adminis ered a thorough ert of the head up with ice ap-The patient, of and was well nt during this unabated, with ssive days and ted against any d breathing beft him, and isoe likewise ex-tward symptom of recovery, and was discharged atly in the best land and flats vicinity of the shortly proceed t on the prem-

they have also Clark street to paid nearly the atend to change of the canal, il lock will be e, from Gen. Gen. Ullman's and the new rps d'Afrique are engaged in

egroes are not which is their learn from the st week, a sail ar Brigadier's that moment leeward side all on board hold of Doug-usion he was an who lives and succeeded early exhaust-

only from such teme Southern

e-the thirty e and county The Union tion, although lection being fficers chosen character and tors are to be ne new State, two hundred thousand sol-

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

last days and nights without cessation and have destroyed a great many buildings besides two batteries.

The Record of the War.

batteries.

Repulse of Rebel Cavalry at Franklin, Tenn.

Naw York, May 2d. The steamer Creole, from
New Orleans 24th, arrived this morning. A dispatch in the Era of the 24th, dated Port Hudson, on Plains, four miles in the rear of Port Hudson, on the Bayou Sara road. The rebels were thoroughly whipped, and left a large number of their killed and wounded on the field. The rebel General Gardiner sent a flag of truce in at midnight, asking permission to bury his dead. We took 100 prisoners. The enemy was driven three miles

hatteries.

Repulse of Rebel Cavalry at Franklin, Tenn.

Nashville, 5th. The news from Franklin to 2 o'clock to-day is that the garrison, Colonel Buird commanding, was attacked by 1200 rebel eavalry, yesterday, driving our forces back to their enternohments. They rallied, however, and drove the enemy back, with heavy loss to the latter. Simultaneously an attack was made by the rebels upon our forces at Triune. They were repulsed with a loss of 200 men, 400 horses, and a lot of camp and garrison equipage.

revent some sent and ago of truce in at midnight, asking permission to bury his dead. We took 100 prisoners. The enemy was driven three miles from his first position, and Gen. Augur bivoucked on the field of battle. Our loss was 2 killed and 56 wounded. The 116th New York and 2d Louisiana Regiments suffered the most. Our men fought with great bravery.

New Orleans fil of the Era up to the 24th have been received, from which we take the following extracts:

An Alexandria letter of the 7th details the taking of the place by Admiral Porter, and the subsequent arrival of Gen. Banks. The plantations on the road from Opolousas to Alexandria have large quantities of cotton upon them, the advance of Gen. Dwight's brigade being too rapid to allow the retreating rebels to burn it. Large warehouses filled with molasses were also captured. The 1st Texas exarlary, Col. Davis, has made a raid on the Jackson railroad, and from Lichfield station to Camp Moore destroyed every bridge on the road, including the large bridge over Langipaho river; also the railroad stations and car factory near Independence, and a shoe manufactory, tannery, saw and grist mills near Lichfaw; also captured a rebel lieutenant and forty-three men, besides killing a rebel captain and ten men, and capturing twenty horses, &c., in a skirmish. The damage to the rebels is immense.

A Baton Rouge letter of the 14th to the Era states that Gen. Dudley, with two brigades, made an expedition to Port Hudson, up the Clinton road, reaching Bayou Sara.

The reconnoissance drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of Port Hudson, and the country within our forces crossed without difficulty within two miles of Port Hudson, and the country which our forces crossed without difficulty over which our forces crossed without dif

an expedition to Port Hudson, up the Clinton road, reaching Bayou Sara.

The reconnoissance drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of Port Hudson, and the country was completely reconnoitered.

A raid by Col. Grierson tore up the railroad between Clinton and Port Hudson, cut the telegraph wires, burned a rebel camp and captured 100 head of cattle.

A letter of the 22d states: "Our army has reached the precincts of Port Hudson and an attack is in progress. Gen. Augur's whole division fought the enemy nine hours yesterday, and drove him three miles, bivouacking at night at the utmost limits of the advance."

Brilliant Federal Raid into Alabama.

Col. Corwin defeated Gen. Roddy at Florence,

Col. Corwin defeated Gen. Roddy at Florence, Ala., on the 27th ult., capturing 100 men, 8 officers, 400 mules, and 300 negroes. Marching northward Col. Corwin destroyed foundries, mills and everything else useful to the enemy that he could lay his hands on.

The Blockade Runner Eagle Captured.
FORTRESS MONROE, June 1. The steamer Emillie, from Newbern 31st ult., arrived this morning. She reports all quiet in that department.
The Charleston Courier of the 26th ult. continued the following system of the 29th, severely wounded, but not dangerously.

ing. She reports all quiet in that department.

The Charleston Courier of the 26th ult. contains the following:

"On Wednesday last the steamer Eagle left Nassau for a Confederate port. During the night she was fired into and captured by a Yankee cruiser. The second book killed three of her crew.

over 600. Weitzel had captured a portion of the line of defence, and held one of their heaviest batiers allowed the cruiser to get near her. This report reached here on Monday by the steamer Britannia, from Nassau."

Over 600.

Gen. Weitzel had captured a portion of the line of defence, and held one of their heaviest batteries.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent writing on the 28th.

The parties of Post Relation is a continuous of the works.

The parties of Post Relation is a continuous of the second to the parties of the second to the parties of the p

As soon as the firing ceased the engineers began to work on the bridges, and at 8 P. M., had one completed and the remainder of Gen. Howe's division passed over.

Our forces advanced cautiously across the

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)
WM. W. WALKER,

Captain U. S. Navy.

Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Capture of Blockade Runners.

Washington, June 4th. The U. S. gunboat
Tioga, under date of April 23, reports the capture,
fity miles north of Little Bahamas Bank, of the
registered British sloop Justina. She had on board
eight hales of cotton.

registered British sloop Justina. She had on board eight bales of cotton.

The United States steamer Huntsville reports the capture on May 19th of the Spanish steamer Union, of and from Havana, bound to Mobile. She had an assorted cargo of considerable value.

The steamer Octorora reports the seizure on the 22d ult. of the English steamer Eagle, from Nassau, N. P., ostensibly bound to St. John, N. B., with a cargo of assorted merchandise. She is an iron paddle-wheel, schooner rigged steamer of 157 our crossing took the enemy's greatly by surprise.

iron paddle-wheel, schooner rigged steamer of 157 tons burthen.

The U. S. gunboat Tahoma captured the sloop Crazy Jane on the 18th ult. in Tampa Bay, load ed with turpentine and cotton.

The U. S. gunboat Kanawha captured on the 15th of May the British brigantine Comet with an assorted cargo.

The U. S. gunboat Kanawha captured on the 15th of May the British brigantine Comet with an assorted cargo.

On the 20th of April the U. S. ship De Soto captured the schooner Clarida, from Havana. This vessel is supposed to be one belonging to the United States, and was seized by the rebels at the commencement of the war.

The Colorado reports that the gunboat Kennebec captured on the 4th of May the schooner Juniper, bound from Havana to Mobile with an assorted cargo.

The United States flag ship Magnolia reports the capture by the tender of that vessel of the schooner Olive S. Breeze.

The United States flag ship Magnolia reports the capture by the tender of that vessel of the schooner Olive S. Breeze.

The United States flag ship Magnolia reports the capture by the tender of that vessel of the schooner Olive S. Breeze.

The United States frigate Colorado captured on the 9th of May the schooner Sea Lion, from Mobile bound to Havana with a cargo of 272 bales of cotton.

News from Vicksburg to June 1.——Gen. Grant Office of Carno, 7th. A steamer from Yazoo Wednesday was a strived.

News from Vicksburg Monday night, has arrived. Firing was kept up all day Monday. General Sherman's troops on the right wing could be seen in motion when the General Lyon, from Vicksburg Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed. The line in vicksburg Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed. The line in vicksburg Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed. The line in vicksburg Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed. The line in vicksburg Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed. The line in vicksburg was arrived.

CINCINNATI, 7th. Adams' Experimendent at Memphisot the 3d inst. The despatch from Pemberton to Johnston,

Foreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Persia from Liverpool May 23d and Queenstown 24th, arrived at New York January 3d.

Great Britain. The Times says Gen. Hooker's operations were preceded by more than usual gaseonade and resulted in the usual miserable failure. It suspects that Gen. Hooker was so disabled that Gen.

England to the East Indies, and destroyed by the Alabama, were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. The government is called upon to, and it is thought will, interfere in the matter.

At the meeting of the British and Foreign Antislavery Society yesterday a letter was read from Mr. Adams, thanking the society in Mr. Lincoln's name for the proceedings in January last.

Speeches were made expressing sympathy for the Speeches were made expressing sympathy for the prompt attention. auopted rejoicing at the various of slavery.

The furtherance of the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States, and expressing the gratefulness of the British and Foreign Antislavery Society at being recognized by the Washington Government as the friends of freedom.

Polish Insurrection.

Polish Insurrection.

Polish affairs are unchanged.

The Polish Insurrection.

Polish affairs are unchanged. Engagements continue frequent and there is no diminution in the insurgents.

It is reported that Russia has called on Prussia for military assistance. The Prussian Chambers have not yet done anything on the King's message disapproving their course toward the Ministers. It is believed that the King's message will bring matters to a crisis and produce important results.

Lamberg, May 22d. Bodies of Polish Insurgeants are said to have occupied Constantinople in Padalia. The incomposition of the Constantinople in Padalia. The incomposition is the Constantinople in Padalia. The incomposition is the Constantinople in Padalia. The Constantino Padalia in Constantinople in Padalia. The Constantino Padalia in Const geants are said to have occupied Constantinople in Vollhynia, and Jaurpol in Padolia. The insurgents on Monday last, obtained a victory near Kamionka, in which eight thousand Russians were almost entirely destroyed.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamer America from Bremen, via Southpton, May 27, arrived at New York June 6th. The Confederate loan fluctuated greatly on re-ceipt of the news of the death of Stonewall Jackson.

The Times says of General Hooker's address:

"If this document were received without authentication, it might pass for a hoax." It ridicules

the American commander and his style.

All American securities have advanced.

A great meeting was held at Sheffield in favor of recognizing the South. The Mayor presided.

There were 10,000 persons present. A resolution impression allowed the cruiser to get near her. This report reached here on Monday by the steamer Britannia, from Nasau."

Port Hudson Invaded by Gen. Banks.

New York, May 3. The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans 27th, has arrived, bringing the following intelligence:

The fight on the Bayou Sara road of the 21st was hotly contested, but the rebels were badly whipped at every point. A bayonet charge of the 116th New York Regiment was the final affair of the day.

The Era of the 27th has the following: Gen. Banks moved down the Red river with his army and crossed to Bayou Sara, thence to Port Hudson, where he united his forces with Gen. Augur's. The gunboats, under Farragut, were to move up on the 24th. The mortar fleet opened fire on Port Hudson on the night of the 24th, silencing several of the enemy's guns. Port Hudson is now, therefore, closely besieged and hemmed in. The fall of this stronghold will be speedy, even if Gen. Banks moved from point to point along this stronghold will be speedy, even if Gen. Banks moved from point to point along this stronghold will be speedy, even if Gen. Banks moved from point to point along this stronghold will be speedy, even if Gen. Banks moved from point to point along this stronghold will be speedy, even if Gen. Banks moved from point to point along this stronghold will be speedy, even if Gen. Banks moved from point to point along the stronghold will be speedy, even if Gen. Banks moved from point to point along this stronghold will be speedy, even if Gen. Banks.

The garrison at Port Hudson is continated at about 10,000, seantly supplied with provisions.

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From Vicksburg to May 30——Progress of the Sites.

The Burstan Lands of the works and the remeat all day and the enemy's guns. The Bulletin have here the strong the first the day.

The Burstan Lands of the erails and the remeat all day and was continued on the 27th, by and and was continued on the 27th, by and has turned

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Ridneys, Gravel,

Organic Weakness,

And all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See advertisement in another column. Cut it out and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 2w26

The See a woman in another column picking Sambuci Grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

The Markets.

AUG	USTA	PRI	CES CURRI	ENT.	
	COR	RECTI	ED WEEKLY.		
			Round Hog.	\$5 00 to	6 00
Corn Meal,	1 05 to	1 15	Clear Salt Pork,	9 uu to	10 00
Rye Meal,	1 20 to		Mutton,	5 to	10
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Turkeys,	12 to	
Rye,	90 to	95	Chickens,	10 to	
Corn,	90 to		Geese,	7 to	
Barley.	90 to	1 00	Clover seed,	10 to	
Beans.	2 50 to	3 25	Herdsgrass,	2 50 to	
Oats,	60 to			75 to	80
Potatoes.	30 to		Hay,	14 00 to	16 00
Dried Apples,	6 to	8	Lime,	85 to	- 1 00
Cooking "	25 to	50	Fleece Wool,	45 to	60
Winter 44	40 to	50	Pulled Wool,	50 to	60
Butter	18 to	20	Sheep Skins,	1 75 to	2 25
Cheese.	12 to	16		7 to	
Eggs,	14 to	16	Calf Skins,	14 to	
Lard,	12 to	14	Lamb Skins,	60 to	

BEIGHTON MARKET---June 4.

At market, 550 Beeves, 75 Stores, 1500 Sheep and Lamb and 1500 Swine.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra \$3,50; first quality \$3,75; second do., \$7,50; third do. \$6,00.

Working Oxen—\$100, 116 @ \$136.

Mich Couss—\$47 @ \$49; common \$19 @ \$20.

Yeat Caives—\$40,00 @ \$7,00.

Yeatings—none; two years old, none; three years old \$24 @ \$25.

Hides—8 @ \$jc. Calf Skins 12 @ 14c. W h.

Yearlings—none; the first state of the control of t

Flour—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at \$5,55 @ \$6,00 for Western superfine; \$6,00 & 6,25 for common extras; \$6,75 @ \$7,25 for medium do.; and \$7,50 \$10,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. cuis. Louis.

CORN-Western mixed, 73 @ 820, per bushel.

O173-Western and Canada, 82 @ 84c # bushel.

RYS-\$1 12 # bushel.

HAT-Sales of Eastern at \$15} @ \$16.

WOOL-Fleece and pulled Wool, 62 @ 70 # b.

NEW YORK MARKET....June 8.

Flour—State and Western continues dull and unsettled;
Superfine State \$5,00 a \$5,20; extra \$5,70 a 5,75; choice, 5,90
a 6,10; round hoop Ohio \$6,00 a 6,20; superfine Western 5,65
a 5,25; extra Western 5,90 a 6,00; Southern 15 cents lower—
mixed to good \$6,40 a \$7,00; fancy and extra \$7,85 a 9,40;
Canada 10 a 20c lower—common 5,75 a 6,90; extra \$6,10 a
\$8,00.

Married.

In Portsmouth, N. H., May 26th, by Rev. Mr. Patterson, S. G. Me.

In Litchdeld, May 24th, by Rev. Wm. O. Grant, Edwin Maxwell of Wales, to Miss Mary Ellen Smith.

In Waterville, 4th inst., Horatio S. Bianchard, U. S. Navy, to Miss Ellen R. Webber.

In Lewiston, John H. Hysom to Miss Jane Alice Proctor.

In Portland, June 4th, Dr. Franklin Staples of Winona, Minn., to Miss Helen M. Harford.

In Parsonsfield, George Moulton to Miss Eliza A. Moulton.

sulted in the usual miserable failure. It suspects that Gen. Hooker was so disabled that Gen. Sedgwick's defeat was an opportune excuse for retiring. Leaving the wounded on the field clearly indicates something like a rout.

The Daily News adds the campaign to the list of Federal disasters, but points to Lee's inability to follow and to the fact that he does not hold a foot more ground than before.

The Star thinks an honest confession of disaster would be more dignified on the part of Secretary Stanton then the statement of a retreat from prudent motives and a speedy resumption of offensive operations.

The Morning Post, sees a good reason why Lee should not follow up Gen. Hooker, but can't understand why Hooker was allowed to retreat so easily.

The party who was alleged to be a Federal recruiting agent in the County of Cork turned out to be a swindler and decamped.

It is announced that the cargoes of the ships Nora, Louisa Hatch and Chas. Hill, bound from England to the East Indies, and destroyed by the Alabama, were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. The government is called upon to

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARA-COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDDNEYS, GRAVEL, and
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites
ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or
CALCAREOUS dispositions, and all UNN ATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR WEAKNESSES, Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, E-ty Indition or Abuse, attend d with the following Symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Horror of Discase, Dinness of Vision, Universal Lassitude of the Musterlaness, Cunar System, Palid countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this decidence a variably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY. FATUITY, EPILEFTIC FITS,

IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Increased strength has been imparted to the probabilities of French mediation, and the Confederate loan advanced to par.

Orsza, on the Dniper, is occupied by the Polish insurgents. The insurgents have gained a victory at Bize.

Special Lotices.

Special Lotices.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, many are aware of the cause of their suffering, many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and Metancially Joenshap to the cause of their suffering.

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A TEVAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SEEPTICAL.
Females---Females---Females-AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

A universal curative in CONSUMPTION; removing the Tubercles, healing the Ulcers, and removing the cough.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms.

In DROPSY its established curative properties have long been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony.

Females—Females—Females.

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARR

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "op TVEE OWN" and "OTHER" articles
on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
"Extract Buchu."
"Sarsaparilla.
"Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid Imposition and exposure.
2w26

BROWN HARRY,

WILL stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season at my stable in Foscroft, 13 miles from Dover and Foxcroft Village.

This horse will be seven years old in June next, stands 163 hands high, weighs 1000 lbs. is fine style and a fast trotter. Trotted his full mile in 2 59 when five years old, on the Lowell (Ms.) Trotting Park. Since that time he has not been driven. I have no doubt but he can trot much faster now. Et is in fine condition and free from all defect.

Farmers in this part of the State will do well to patronise this horse, as the terms are very low for a horse of his class, and this is the last season that he will be in the State.

TERMS.—Single Service, \$5; Season, \$7; Warrant, \$10.

Foxcroft, May 27, 1863.

THE undersigned gives notice to his friends and the public, that he may still be found at his old stand, East side of the Kennebec, where has constantly on hand

OYSTERS,

by the gallon, quart or pint, stewed, fried or blazed.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, promptly served, and of the best that the market affords. Give me a call.

Augusta, June 8, 1863.

D. P. KINCAID.

2w COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

We having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the credibrs of Silas Richardson, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvents, give notice that six mouths, commencing the twenty-fifth day of May, instant, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the office of Reuben Foster, Esq., in Waterville, in said County, on the last Saturday of the months next following, viz., July, August, September and October, from one to four o'clock P. M.

JEREMIAH TILTON,
D. F. GOODRICH,
Dated this 30th of May, 1863.

DENTIST DENTIST, Second Floor Darby Block, Augusta, Me.

REFERENCES.—Gov. Abner Coburn; Adj. Gen. John L. Hodsdon; A. G. Wakefield, Esq., Bangor; F. S. Sabine, Esq. Bangor; Rev. Mr. Wright, Cong. Clergyman, Rockport; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Methodist Clergyman, Rockland. 1y25

THIS is to certify that my daughter, Lydia V. Wills, having left my house and home, where suitable provision is made for her support, I hereby notify all persons against harboring or providing for her on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date.

Witness—Jas. H. Pags.

Vienna, June 1, 1863.

Canada 10 a 20c lower—common 5,75 a 6,00; extra \$6,10 a \$8,00.

Wheat opened dull and 1 a 2 cents lower—Chicago spring \$1,20 a 141; Milwaukie club \$133 @ \$1 42; red winter western \$144 @ \$1,47; Canada club 1 10 @ \$1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western 70c @ 77c.

Barley—Not quoted.

CARDINER MILLS FLOUR.

WE offer for sale Gardiner Mills Flour, Double Extra, Extra, and Family Flour in barrels and bags at wholesale, at the lowest Mill prices.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.

Augusta, Jan. 1862

"MOSES"-THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

THE VERY BEST MUSIC BOOKS

ADULT AND JUVENILE CLASSES, AND FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE CLASSES, AND FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AND JUVENILE CLASSES, AND FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AMPER SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AND JUVENILE CLASSES, AND FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AND JUVENILE CLASSES, AND FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ADULT AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Youthful Voices; cloth 50; bds. 35.

Mailed, post-paid, by the Publishers, OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Farm now occupied by the subcriber, containing 20 acres, more or less, lying on the west side Kennebec River, in Augusta, nearly epposite Insane thospital and in full view of same, within five minutes' walk of State House, is now offered for sale. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation, having cut the past year over 30 tons hay. The buildings are good and convenient—good house and wood shed, new stable, 30 by 40, good bara, with slaughter house attached, which furnishes an abundant supply of dressing, with a small expense. Said farm could be made one of the handsomest places on Kennebec River. Nevertheless I am going to sell. Possession given immediately, if desired. Terms casy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. A. G. LONGFELLOW.

Augusta, June 8, 1863.

FOR SALE.

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A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON. Register.

ZOTA

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held

At Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May, 1863.

ELEANOR BROWN, widow of Abraham Brown, late of Monmouth, in said County, the deceased. However, the said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ZOWINTHROP this season, for the improvement of Roadsters and Trotters.

Winthrop, May 13, 1863.

May 25, 1863.

1 Terms: \$10 to Warrant; \$8 for the Scason; \$5 Single Service.

References—John Wing, Manchester; James Kegan, R. E.

References—John Wing, M

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May, 1862.

ABNER COOMBS, senior, late of Augusta, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said decased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM HATCH, late of WINDSOR, in the County of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased, intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased intestate, and has undertaken the county of Kennebec, decased in the county of Kennebec, de

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Restate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 11, 1863.

DANIEL NOTTING.



H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

The YOUNG BLACK HAWK.

**This celebrated Horse is eight years old, stands sixteen hand trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said state are requested to make immediate payment to May 11, 1863.

**DOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of GEORGE M. SMITH, late of Readpired.

MILLIAM H. A.DADAMS.

**DOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of GEORGE S. CURRIER, late of Readpired.

May 26, 1863.

**DOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of GEORGE M. SMITH, late of Accusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 11, 1863.

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**POTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 25, 1863.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, on the estate of HOSEA B. BARROWS, late of Aversyla, in the County of Kennebee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of May 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of May 1803.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Gurth Monday of May, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Gurth Monday of June next, and the firm will be geranted.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the fourth Monday of

The Superior Sea going Steamer
EASTERN QUEEN, EASTERN QUEEN,
JASON COLLINS, Master,
Will leave Hallowell at 17, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and
Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M., every MONDAY and THURSDAY,
for Boston.
RETERNING—leave Central Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY
and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.
FARE from Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, \$2; Richmond,
\$1.75; Bath, \$1.50.
Acarrs:—C. H. Mulliken & Co., Augusta; H. Fuller & Son,
Hallowell; Wm. W. Bradstreet, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson,
Richmond; John E Brown, Bath
The Steamer AUGUSTA leaves Augusta at 125 o'clock, for
connection with the Eastern Queen.

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, April 6, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Beston, at 5,20 and 11.15
A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin Railroad for all stations on that road.
Leave Portland for Bath, Brunswick, and Augusta, and stations on the Somerset & Rennebec, and Androscoggin Railroads, at 1.00 P. M.
Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta, at 1.00 and 3.15 P. M. Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Rennebec & Portland, Androscoggin, and Somerset & Kennebec Roads.
Stages leave Bath for Wiscasset, Bockland, &c., at 9.00 A.
M. and 3.00 P. M.
Stages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.
Biages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.
Augusta, April. 6, 1863.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Semi-Weekly Line.
THE splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt.

Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Steamships "HESAPEAKE," Capt.
WILLETT, and "PARKERISBURG," Capt. Horymas, will until
further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and seave Pier 9 North River,
New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, and and comfortable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 including Fare and State-room and State-room Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebee, ing Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland. For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland. H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York



The subscriber announces to his old friends and customer d the public generally, that he has taken the Blacksmith 8 the South end of Water street, where he does Horse Sho All kinds of Jobbing and Repairing done. The public generally are invited to come and try him. Horse shoes and nails made by hand in the shop from the best of iron. J. N. CLIFFORD. Augusta, May 19, 1863.

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL LEG. Office, 19 Green Street, Boston, Mass. The Only Artificial Leg Manufactured in New England Patronised by Govern-

New England Patronised by Government.

This justly and widely celebrated Artificial Leg., which received the Great Prize Meda in Europe, is worn by upwards of six thousand persons, represented by every profession, occupation and trade in life.

The leg is so natural in its appearance as to defy detection, and is easily and gracefully worn as soon as applied. No matter what the form or character of the amputation, the Artificial Leg completely compensates the loss. The patient walks without cane or crutch. Many army officers and soldiers whose legs were amputated but a few inches from the body, have had legs applied, and returned into active service. The PALMER LEG is regarded as the only reliable limb now manufactured.

Descriptive pamphiets, giving full information, sent free to all who apply.

Soldiers supplied without charge.

19 Green street, Boston.

N. B. ARTIFICIAL ARM—the lightest, most useful, and best arm ever invented, can be procured at this establishment.

3m25

The most valuable Invention of the Nineteenth Century.

Warranted to protect trees from the deadly ra ages of BORERS and MICE. Likewise will effectually preve Insects from ascending the trunk and destroying the foliage an fruit. Farmers, Nurserymen, Orchardists,

and you who have costly ornamental and shade trees; now is your opportunity! And you who have delayed setting trees, fearing Borers, Mice and Insects, need only procure Record's "Tree Protector," and you will be convinced of its utility.

The great advantage of this invention over all old methods, is that the tree is left free to grow and flourish as nature designed it should. When adjusted to the tree, a free circulation of air is admitted to all parts, thus insuring the growth of the tree.

All communications addressed to RECORD & BLAKE.

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I will challange the world to produce a better one. An I ask is to peruse my book which I have just published, then let the reader be the judge whether it is so or not.

I will forward the book on application, free of charge, on receipt of their name and Post Office address.

PURE ITALIAN OUTERNS. I can also furnish for less than half the former prices. A full lescription and price will be forwarded free on application. K. P. KIDDER, Burington, Vt., Ilw24° Practical Apiculturist.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Nancy S. Bichmond of Winthrop, in said County, non compos, represented insolvent, and the six months which were allowed for receiving and examining the claims of the several creditors of said Bickmond, having expired, hereby give notice that a further time of three months commencing on the second Monday of May, instant, has been allowed by said Judge of Probate to the said creditors for bringing in, exhibiting and proving their claims, and that we will attended to the duty assigned us at the office of John W. May in said Judge of Probate of Solon W. May at nine o'clock in the foremoon of each of said days.

FEANCIS E. WEBB, JOHN W. MAY.

Winthrop, May 16, 1863.

THE AUGUSTA SHOVEL COMPANY have on hand and

THE AUGUSTA BHOVEL COMPANY have an agent agent for sale, of their own manufacture, a lot of these celebrated Hoes. Every farmer should have one, for they are a labor saving article, and have given perfoct satisfaction to every one shat has used them. We can show a large number of testimonials from first class Farmers, as to their usefulness and economy of labor.

A. D. BROWN, President.

Augusta, May 25, 1863.

AGENTS WANTED. Full particulars free. Address
3m16 G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. II

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

Forty-one head of Pure Blood Short Horns,
Durham Bulls, Cows and Heifers. Also South
Downs, Cotswold and Leicester Buck Lambs.

ELIJAH WADSWORTH.

Livermore Falls. May 21, 1863.

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HISTORY OF THE REBELLION,

\$10 PER DAY PROFIT selling the

- 'Tis a sorrowful tale ye breathe, south winds—;
 A sorrowful tale to me!
 Not from the plains where the palm-tree blooms,
 In the sunshine by the sea;
 And the pomegranate blossoms hide away,
 Should there come such plaints to me!
- Te tell of a beautiful clime, south winds!—
 Of a beautiful, sparkling clime,
 Where the sun-pearls droop o'er the melting fruit,
 In a long, bright summer time;
 And the ringing voices of countless birds,
 With your own low cadence chime!
- Ye hint, on your winding way, south winds, Of many a trodden plain, Where the fleroest hate of the human breast.
- Gloateth strangely over the slain;
 And the corses of mangled heroes sleep
 Away from the bayonet pain!
- Whisper me tidings giad, south winds!
 Whisper me tidings giad!
 For the cries of my country haunt my rest,
 Tili my very soul grows mad!
 My dreams are of woman's tearful face,
- Hum me a lighter song, south winds!
 Hum me a lighter song!
 For my life is as weary as life can be,
 With the wailings of human wrong
 Best on my waiting cheek, seft winds!
 And hum me a lighter song.
- Tell me, do lovers sigh, south winds,
- Tell me do lovers sigh,
 Tell me do lovers sigh,
 When the moon, in her radiance, sails adown
 The blue of a southern sky?—
 And wander on, in her witching light,
 Where the waltning rill leaps by?
- Tell me, do maidens, pine, south winds!

 Do beautiful maidens pine,
 In the shadowy groves, where the myrtles ereep
 At the feet of the proud necked vine;
 Where the blood a thousand veins gush out,
 In the ricnest and reddest wine?
- In the bright land, whence ye sped, south winds, In the land from whence ye sped, Do the blushing roses ever fade O'er the couch of the lovely dead, Or the trill of the blue-bird plaintive grow 'Mong the music leaves o'erhead?

- On my cheek, yet once more lie, south winds !— On my cheek, caressing lie! And warble the tenderest, fondest words, With a low, responsive sigh, For the loneitest thing on this loveless earth— On this wild wide shore, am I.
- N. T. Home Journal.

Our Storn-Teller.

THE BLACK AND WHITE HOUSE

IN THE DELL.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER IV. The clock of a distant town church struck midnight, and there broke out a dismal howl from the dog in his kennel. I had been reading; my head felt hot and tired, and in spite of the frost which glistened on the lawns, I threw open my window and leaned out to breathe the air of a November night. I drew it in again suddenly. The sensation of cold which passed over me was not the frosty air; it was the old story of the ghost's walk. Again those stealthy footfalls neared my door; they passed it; they went on up to the dark gallery, and I lost them. In an instant, and for the first time, my shadowy fears took the form of robbers. The steps I had heard

took the form of robbers. The steps I had heard before always came down the gallery; these had gone up it. Would they come back? One may reason away a vague superstition, but a sudden and not unwarranted dread of robbery and murder will not be argued with. There were neither tongs, poker or shovel on the hearth, but in one corner of the room there was an old yard-measure, and I took that in my hand mechanically, return-ing to the window with it. My door was locked, but what would robbers care for locks? I might have barricaded it, but I could only look at the silvery light on the ghost's walk, and listen. A faint sound stole to my ear; it was like the cautious shutting of a distant door. A little longer, and I heard the footsteps coming back again. I clutched my yard-measure tight; then, as I listened, holding my breath, came the old sound of

a hand passing across the wall outside at my bed-head. My idea of robbers vanished, and in its place came an irresistible desire to know what were those mysterious footsteps. I did not stop to consider then; my head was dizzy, and my heart throbbed painfully. With a mixture of fear and desperation, my hand still clutching the face to face with my stepfather.

In the first moment, as I stood dismayed ar stupified, I noticed that sudden hasty glance of his over his shoulder; in the next I saw dangling from his one finger against the candlestick a large key; and then, standing back a little, he said significantly : "Well?"

"I was frightened." He held the light up to my face and examine

"What frightened you?"

"I heard footsteps, and thought there were robbers in the house." "Is it your general custom to play the house hold spy? I mean, to sit up half the night listening for robbers?"

"No; but to-night I have been reading." 'Let me recommend you to read in the day-

"Besides, the dog's howling startled me."
My stepfather shrank visibly, and I fancied that

his face grew whiter.
"If the dog disturbs you, he shall be remove I was about to utter a protest against this, but he went on without heeding me: "Nothing injures the constitution so much as keeping

hours. As for reading at night, there is more danger to be apprehended from such a habit as that than there is from robbers. You may trust me to watch over the security of the house. He had offered me no explanation of his errand

at so strange an hour. I did not expect that he would; but yet, when I went back into my room, I felt no relief at finding that my ghost had flesh and bones, and that it was a mortal hand which guided itself nightly along that wall. That there was a mystery somewhere, seemed certain, but I did not trouble myself about it; I only felt my desire to get away from Raventree strengthene Remembering how eagerly my stepfather had caught the idea of Mark's prospect of immediate marriage, I knew that, for some reason or other, he would have been glad to get rid of me; and since, before Raventree fell into his hands, I had been destined to labor for my living as a governess, why might I not do so still? Many a time the subject came to my lips, and would hardly be restrained; but then I thought of Mark. He might not like it; and besides, when I saw my stepfather sitting there so frigid and self-absorbed, I was afraid. Thus the winter came on, bleak and gloomy, and the robins hopped about the ghost's walk to pick up the crumbs I threw there

It was yet early in December, and I was walking, cloaked up, about the garden one bitterly cold evening, when a strange sound caused me to stand still and listen. It was like a piece of iron falling heavily somewhere in the coppies. I went, not without some hesitation, round to the raven's tree, but it was nearly dark, and if it had not been, I should have seen nothing in the darkness of that wood. As I passed up the walk, other sounds more stealthy than the first were audible some one was in the coppice. I knew that my stepfather was in the house, and Martha had gone into the town; I reached the top of the walk and listened again. There was a stirring in one of the tall trees against the house; the occasional cracking of a branch, and then a noise as if s heavy body had dropped from the tree to the

I ran into the house at once. I said, standing in the doorway of the parlor: "There is some one in the coppice-some one who has just come down from a tree.'

As I spoke the dog began to bark violently. I don't think I had been ftightened myself; but I shall never forget the ashy terror of my stepfather's face, as he started up from hisseat, and hurried past me. I was even impelled by it to cry out hesitatingly: "Don't go," but he answered: "Keep back, I warn you, out of the way." And

hen he was gone.
I stood at the door, and heard him enter the coppice; I heard more crashing of dry wood, as the feet of the intruder, no longer stealthy, pressed on, and then I saw a man gain the open lawn and another follow him.

The moon was under a cloud, and I lost there

ectly; there was nothing for me to do but go

back into the house; and then I remembered that

I was alone in it. I went into the kitchen. cause, in spite of its dreary vastness there was companionship in the large bright fire, which I could stir up into a blaze, while the grate in the parlor was but a mass of smouldering cinders.

I began to reckon how long it would be before Martha could come back. I occupied myself with conjectures about the man in the coppice; who was he? what did he want there? Would my stepfather overtake him, and if so, what would be the result? Once it struck me that there was a possibility of danger to my stepfather, but leaded do nothing. I could only think how foolish he was to run after a strange man who might

to time, as the minutes crept on, and the ticking of the clock grew painfully audible. So loud it was, that I began to wonder how it could be possible for the people in that kitchen to hear each other talking for the sound. The moon came from under its cloud, and I counted the panes in the different compartments of the two big, desolate looking windows. Two by four, and four by eight. When I said that to myself, I was as atomished to hear that the clock took it up and said it also, but more slowly and emphatically than I did, as if correcting me for my lightness.

Again I stirred the fire, and looked about for a supply of coal, lest it should die down, and leave nothing to make a blaze with. I put coal on with a pair of queer tongs, that pinched my fingers, and I noticed that the knob was rusty. I looked over all the various articles hanging about the fireplace, and tried to think of uses for them; some were rusty, and some not; and when I had done with them, went back to the window-panes again. I was conscious only of a desperate desire to occupy my mind with trifles, and prevent it from dwelling on that old shadowy fear that lurked in the dark corners of the kitchen. The coal I had put on burned up, and the clock kept on repeating solemnly, "two by four, four by eight," till it burst out suddenly into a loud whirr and struck. I did not want to count the strokes, but I could not help it, they were so emphatic and slow.

I do not know exactly how long I had been alone; it was a long time; but I knew that Martha was rarely out after half past eight or nine. Two by four, four by eight. As I said it, following the clock, I saw something at the window. It was a man's face; it peered in for a moment, and went away, and then the door opened, and my stepfather came in.

The night wis clear and frosty, but every garment he wore was drenched through, and a path it had any definite purpose in doing so. I felt as bit had any definite purpose in doing so. I felt as bit had any definite purpose in doing so. I felt as bit ha

ed, and my stepfather came in.

The night was clear and frosty, but every garment he wore was drenched through, and a path of wet followed him along the kitchen. As he stood by the fire, a little pool of wet collected under his feet, but for all that, I could hardly think of anything but his sickly-blue white face, I could not do it. There was nothing in the face, I could not do it. There was nothing in the face, I could not do it. There was nothing in my thoughts, and look the matter boldly in the face, I could not do it. There was nothing in my thoughts, and look the matter boldly in the face, I could not do it.

ed.
"What is it?" I asked. "Are you hurt?"
"No; yes; I am a dead man. You are right;
I will go to bed. Bring me some brandy."
"Shall I send for a doctor?" "If you do," said he fiercely, "I'll never for-give you. There, I did not mean to be angry. Not a word of this to Martha—do you hear?"

I went 40wn stairs, thinking of the footmarks in the kitchen, and the pool on the hearth; and when I reached the kitchen door, Martha was standing by the fire warming herself composedly. She just looked at the little pool of water as I went in, but made no remark; and I said: "Your master is unwell, and I am going to take him some branch remarks."

We bud, the wine villations, the waiting execration was bad, the wine villations, the waiting execration in the wine villations, the waiting execration. All was wrong together; they were in league to annoy me, and should go, one and all, that very night. I roused them to retorts that made a compromise impossible, and that night being modified to next morning, the matter was settled.

put it to his lips.

"There, that will do," he said. "Now come his lips.

"There, that will do," he said. "Now come his lips.

"'Ay, if the journey had been one day longer,
"'Ay, if the journey had been one day longer,

that I am a dead man and he is to come here at

I did all this and went up stairs again. When I went in, my step-father said: "Some one has been here trying the door; lock it on the inside." I locked it, and nut the light down on the "Where were you last night when I was taken

I locked it, and put the light down on the "Farther back," said he, "so that I may not see it. Come here, Alice; you won't go away and was coming back through the shrubbery.

from me.

The sickly whiteness was gone from his face, and I thought that fever already shone in his ed, for I have a visitor up stairs. glassy, wide-open eyes.
"I could have wished for more time to think was aware of that.

"I could have wished for more time or and over this," he said; "but I am a dead man, and fast up to him." Growing bolder as the sense of his danger forced tiself upon me, I said again: "Do let me send for a doctor."

by the raven's tree, If this woman had heard every word of it, as I believed she had, it would An angry exclamation broke from him, and not tell her who the visiter was; she could simply

An angry exclamation broke from him, and then his tone softened into a pleading wistfulness. "You must not aggravate me, Alice. All the doctors in Christendom could do nothing for me; and if they could, I would not see them. By and by, my wits will go, and I shall rave. It is for that I want to prepare you; besides which, I must tell this thing to some one; I can keep it no longer. Alice, if I have been unkind or harsh to you. I did not meen it. I have been a har. Way."

I want to grave it up at once.

"When I went to him, my cousin said sharply: "Because invalids are proverbially imprudent, and you are too weak to be allowed your own way." I did not mean it. I have been so harlong as this. I want to see Mark that I may do what I can to make up to you for the past. You won't go away and leave me?"

I went to see Mark that I may do "'No, you want to come down stairs and over-exert yourself, and then I shall have a double amount of nursing to do."

I went up, and put my hand on one of his; but he shrank away from it quickly, and said it "What will you do when I am dead, Alice?"

I did not answer.

"I wish you to tell me. We will put it in a different form, then. If I were not here, what different form, then. If I were not here, what for him. He took up the coat and examined it. would you do?"
"Go back to the school I have not long left,"

I said, considering.
"Quite right. Not as teacher, though. I told that thing?"
"No, I don't." you once that you were penniless; that is altered now. Yes, go back to your friends, by all means. And now, put the light behind the curtain and sit down, that you may listen to me. Is the door

CHAPTER V.

"When I first came to Raventree," he began, it was not like it is now; you know that. I began by living somewhat after my old riotous fashion; wealth was now to me. On the fourteenth of June, two years ago, I had a dinner party."

He stopped a moment, and I thought of the gardener's story, one particular of which was gardener's st CHAPTER V.

gardener's story, one particular of which was already proved false. already proved false.

"We sat late, so late that it was growing dark, when, turning my head suddenly towards the window, I saw a face pressed against the glass looking in at us. I rose from my chair, and it disappeared. If I had taken too much wine before, I was sobered then at once. I pleaded sudden illness, begged my friends to excuse me, and one of them to take my place at the head of the table for a short time. Then I passed through the hall

for a short time. Then I passed through the hall door, and saw the figure of a man standing under "And the" door, and saw the figure of a man standing under the raven stree. I took no time to consider what I should do if my horrible suspicion proved correct, but went up to the tree. The man leaning against it was uhshorn and in rags; his face had a lean famished look, and his one ragged sleeve hung loose at his side; he had lost an arm. There was a pipe between his teeth, and he was coolly striking a match across the bark of the tree. In spite of all this, and the years that had passed since I saw him, I knew that he was my cousin, Archibald Fernham, who all the world supposed to be dead."

""Who on carth have you got in there?" he asked. "For pity's sake, old fellow, give me some wine, and let me civilize myself. I have not slept in a bed for fourteen nights."

"And then he lost all self-control. Reproaches, theats all?"
And then he lost all self-control. Reproaches, theats all?
"And then he lost all self-control. Reproaches, theats all?"
And then he lost all self-control. Reproaches, theats all?
"And then he lost all self-control. Reproaches, theats all?
"And then he lost all self-control. Reproaches, theats all?
"And then he lost all self-control. Reproaches, theats, mixed with each other, did nothing but harden my heart; I had taken the final plunge and dared not heed them.
"I said. "Why, if you should make the gullible world believe your story, what would you do to me or for me?"

"The lying promises with which he began died away into fierce denunciations of vengeance which told me that the thing was done now past recall; and when I left him, locking the door as usual, I saw facing me in the passage the long, lean figure, and prying face of the house housekeeper.

"You may find it hard to believe me, but at first I had not meant this; I had arrived at it gradually. Pondering over cases of mistaken identity and singular resemblances. I had almost such

think of anything but his sickly-blue white face, with the terror on it still.

"I must change these things at once," he said, his teeth chattering. "Go and get me some dry ones; my hands are useless."

I went up stairs to do as he asked me, and he followed, leaving wet prints of his feet all the way. When we reached the top of the stairs, I stopped. "You are wet through; it will be better for you to go to bed at once."

He put his hand on my arm heavily and groaned.

"What is it?" I asked. "Are you hurt?"

"No; yes; I am a dead man. You are right; I will go to bed. Bring me some brandy."

"Shall I send for a doctor?"

"Stopped of a doctor?"

"Shall I send for a doctor?"

any servant or servants at a moment's notice if they chanced to displease me, and it would be

easy to do it now.
"I went out among them, and acted my part, Not a word of this to Martha—do you hear?"

"She must know that you are not well."

"Yes: tell her so. But the footmarks——"

"I will remove them."

"Good girl. You bring the brandy; don't lend it. Keep her away from me."

I went down stairs, thinking of the footmarks

I went down stairs, thinking of the footmarks

"I went out among them, and acted my part, and yet when I did it my mind was not made up; I was only temporizing; feeling how smooth the way really was before me, and getting my feet faster in the net of my own weaving. I stormed at them all; I was ill, half poisoned; the dinner was bad, the wine villainous, the waiting excera-

"In the early morning, I crept to that door,

master is unwell, and I am going to take Illia some brandy."

She did not answer, but presently, when I was leaving the kitchen, she turned round and looked at me.

"Who did you say was not well?"

"My father."

"Oh!"

It was the first time I had spoken of him as my father, and the very act of doing so, as well as the strange events of the night, made me feel as though I really did belong to him.

He took what I brought; but his hand trembled so that he could not hold it, and I had to bled so that he could not hold it, and I had to bled so that he could not hold it, and I had to bled so that he could not hold it, and I had to bled so that he could not hold it, and I had to

bled so that he could not hold it, and I had to and for a moment or two he stared at me with no recognition in them; then a faint smile came to

"Yes."

"Go down stairs and write to him. Tell him done for as it is—weak, horribly weak." "You won't get up to-day

"He shook his head. "I will say you are ill—"
"Tell him— Well, well, it doesn't matter about terms. Are you afraid to go down to the gardener's entrance on letters?"
"Again I locked the door gently, but the key was hard to turn, and it made a click. The first

gardener's cottage so late?"

"No."

"Unchain Shot, and take him, if you are. Tell
Jones your letter was not ready for the bag, and is of importance; he will take it to the general. I thought you would want at least one recent

office in town. You cannot send Martha; for, in the first place, she would not go; and, in the second, is not to be trusted with the letter, if she would. Lock my door, and take the key with you."

1 am not above work, as you know, provided I am paid for it, Would you like me to bring breakfast in?

"I followed her glance to the table, and saw that it was laid for two. A sudden pain shot

ill ?' "'I was out. I had been to the gardener's, " 'Were you alone?'

" I was. "Well, as it happens, I am glad you remain "Another glance at the table showed that she

"Then I began to think over the conversation

"He looked at me suspiciously, but made no answer. Day after day that suspicion increased and there was a sullen gloom about him, which I expected daily to break out into a storm. At last he said to me: 'I am strong enough to get

It was decent, but not the coat of a gentleman. "Do you think I am going to show myself in

"He was sitting up in bed, staring at me like a wild animal. " 'Have you forgotten that you are an interloper here, 'he asked, 'and that I am the true master of Raventree?' "'I have not forgotten that, because I never

ily run after such a fabrication as yours-

"And then he lost all self-control. Reproaches,

a bed for fourteen nights.'
'And for pity's sake,' I retorted, 'tell me by you are.'
Is looked at me and laughed.

ually. Pondering over cases of mistaken identity and singular resemblances, I had almost succeeded in persuading myself that this was one in

Who you are.'

He looked at me and laughed.

"You may well ask. I have seen some knocking about, but it's over now. Come, let us get in quietly; I have literally begged my way across the country, cache in the daytime, and out at night like the owls; for I was ashamed to let old England's sun shine on such a gard as this.'

"Then you have met with no friends?"

"Friends!" retorted he grimly. 'Who would be likely to aspire to the honor? I was not going to make myself known in this condition.'

"He did not know the thoughts his words were raising in my mind.

I took him across the garden to the hall-door: I peeped in first, to see that all was clear, and I peeped in first, to see that all was clear, and the seems of these ceded in persuading myself that this was one in ceded in persuading myself that this was one in reality; and even if it was not, I should be doing a good action to keep the rake secure from harming himself. You see the shallowness of these reasonings; but think of the temptations—think of ruin and starvation menacing me in my old and believe to the shallowness of these reasonings; but think of the temptations—think ward off the weight of reproach, and contempts, and horror with which men would load him. When he saw Mark, the terrible working of his features began afreeh, and his lips formed the waved him away-feebly, and motioned to me. He waved him away-feebly and

price she demanded for secrecy was terrible. It necessitated my leaving him for a whole day—a day of unutterable torment to me. It was bound to be paid, however; and the payment gave me felling of tolerable security for a time.

"I need not go on minutely through these two years. You, who know what I had done, cannot conceive the horror I had of myself, nor the hid eousness of my life. Men say that 'God made the country, and man made the town.' Let them see if there is no wickedness in the solitary places, no stealthy, easily hidden guilt in the desolate, lonely country, which they think the nurse of all good. Man's passions are the same everywhere, and the mocking Tempter is as potent under the quiet trees as he is in the riotous life of the streets. I go on to the end. He, my cousin, must have been nursing his strength in secret, while he professed increased weakness. He never raised himself from his lounging posture when I went in; it is the mark bed from Mark, but the glassy the same came from Mark, but the glassy the consider but that he was there, help-necessitated my leave ment in suffering and remorse, I forgot that there was any reason why he deserved to suffer. He was more to me now than he ever had been, and I even shrank from the thought of telling Mark that wretched story, lest he should speak harmy of the deving man. I raised him up, supporting his head half with the pillow, half with my arm, to speak.

"There is no time now," he muttered, "no time of Raventree, that he wishes to marry my step-day the most him the vision of Raventree, that he wishes to marry my step-day the most miscrable, dependent on me; and in my pity for his suffering and remorse, I forgot that there was any reason why he deserved to suffer. He was any reason why he deserved to suffer. He was nor to me now than he ever had been, and I even shrank from the thought of telling Mark that wretched story, lest he should speak have been at the removed self from his lounging posture when I went in; his threats had ceased, as though he had no longer strength to utter them, and I was deceived.

Then your words came upon me like a thunder-clap, and I knew that somehow he must have loosened one of the bars which, since his profes-sion of weakness, I had ceased to examine at every visit, and got down by means of the branch-"He will."
"If he will set it down on paper and sign it, asking no farther particulars beforehand, so that when he hears the story he will not be able to draw back." es into the coppice. I suppose he feared to leave it later, because at my next visit I might discover i the bar. I followed him as you know. We grap-pled by the Red Pool. He was no match for me, and I should soon have conquered, and brought him back, but my foot slipped on the frosty grass,

him back, but my foot slipped on the frosty grass, and we fell both of us into the pool.

"The deadly coolness of the water, over which a thin sheet of ice had begun to creep, seemed to numb every bone in my body; the struggle was then for life or death, and that one arm of his had clasped my leg. Alice, I would have saved him; I could conceive no horror greater than he should die through my means. As I am a living man, as I shall shortly cease to be a living man, I would have saved him; but the madness of self-preservation was upon me: I was choking: I struck at the hand desperately, and freed myself!"

My stepfather ceased, and there was through all the room no sound but his labored breathing and the ticking of his watch.

And as he answered steadily, without hesitatic so he now wrote down what my stepfather determined the curtain tall lean woman, with knitting in her hands. "I will sign my name as witness," said to woman.

My stepfather's face grew ghastly, and I me a motion to repel the housekeeper. "You will not turn me away?" she said. "You will not

and the ticking of his watch. CHAPTER VI. CHAPTER VI.

He lay sleeping a disturbed, uneasy sleep, with his one hand clutching the coverlet, and I could not keep from thinking it was the hand of a murderer. I saw it strike the clinging arm and heard the drowning man go down into the water for the last time. The dawn came in at the window with a bleak, bitter, frosty aspect, and I could think only of the sheet of ice stealing over the Red Pool above the face of the dead man. As it grew thicker would the little hove slide and skate upon thicker would the little boys slide and skate upon it, unconscious of the dead face upturned to them

from the bottom?

Would they find him, and bring him in? Would they know by instinct who he was, and carry him to Raventree? Of all improbable casualties this was the least likely, since whose thoughts would go back to a man dead long years ago, in a distant land to account for what they might find to day in the Red Pool? And yet it seemed to me as if it must happen; it seemed to me as though every man who trod the brink of the Red Pool, or saw the willow branches bending over it, must know the terrible thing that happened there last night. Only last night! I felt as if weeks had passed since the clock in the kitchen repeated so solemnly "Two by four, four by

The day grew stronger and lighted up my stepfather's face on the pillow. It twitched and work-ed miserably; his hand on the coverlet was raised; the fingers spread out wide and then clenched again. I had been sitting there all night but I felt no weariness, only a dizzy idea of some great change which had passed over all things. I dreaded to go down stairs, and see the woman who knew that story I had just heard. As I thought of it all—the long imprisonment, the threats and entreaties—the final escape and death, above all other feelings rose up pity for the man who was sleeping so wretchedly before me. What was such a life as his had been but a torment ten times worse than that of the prisoner up stairs; was right. His ideas of improvement had been the fingers spread out wide and then clenched again. I had been sitting there all night but I felt no weariness, only a dizzy idea of some great change which had passed over all things. I dreadtimes worse than that of the prisoner up stairs; a never-ceasing watch for the breaking of that horsehair which might snap at any moment, and let down the sword upon him? And if he lived, over and furnished, the parlor where the protrain and the truth were known, what would be done open and furnished, the parlor where the portrait to him? I thought he might live; to my eyes there were no symptoms of death about him now;

but what a life it must be? So strange and unnatural did the whole miserable story seem, that from time to time it occurred to me vaguely to rouse myself, and throw off the wanderings of a bad dream. But the bed was always there, and the haggard face on the pillow and the twitching hand; and beyond these there lay the one-armed man at the bottom of the Red-Pool, with the ice creeping over him. When there was a sound at the door, I unlocked it quietly and went back to my seat. I had nothing to say to the woman who came in, neither did sh speak to me. She stood at the foot of the bed and looked at him as he slept. I thought I heard a muttered "Coward!" but I could not be sure; then she went away. About noon he awoke. His eyes fixed upon me at once with the terror in them still, and his parched lips said with difficulty: "Save me!" His right hand seized mine convulsively, and I shuddered. It was the hand which had stricken down the single arm of the dead man. If I could have forgotten the fact of this single arm, I might have felt less horror, but my thoughts. He lay there helpless, and must be helped. I spoke to him as calmly as I could,

but his face lost none of its agony. Presenturned it away from me, loosing my hand.
"Did I tell you about it." His voice was quiet , and I said : "Yes.' "All ?"

"Yes, all." "And you have not gone away and left me? thought perhaps you would. I am not a murder-er. As there is a Judge above I wished to save er. As there is a Judge above I wished to save him; how, then, can I be a murderer? If I had not smitten him off, we must have gone down to-gether. If my life could bring him back, I would The horror of the thing-that's it-the horror! She would kill me if you were not here. Don't go away."

"I will not go amay." "Good girl. But there was something else

"He will be here soon." I said so believing it; but he did not come. knew that it was not his own fault; that there was some cause for his delay, or that my letters had not reached him. Day after day passed by, the frost was gone, and drizzling rain dimmed the window, but I had heard nothing of him. Starting at every sound, which made me soo in the market. It is adapted to crops—Grass, Grain, Corn, Pott ing at every sound, which made me see in imag-ination the bearers of a ghostly burden come out from the willows; perpetually thinking over the story, and the terrible uncertainty which hung over the miserable man up stairs, I felt that my own strength was giving way, and there was no

one to help me.

He lay with his face to the wall sleeping, shadowy wreck of what he had once been, an Mark was come. Through all the many days I had waited and watched for him, my thoughts had never wronged or doubted Mark, and his explanations fell on my

ear vaguely as unnecessary. One great load of terror had been lifted away from my mind that morning; I saw no more the ghastly burden com-ing from under the silver willows; that danger They had found the dead man in the pool, and conjecture had been busy about him, but I heard nothing of that until afterwards. It was a paragraph in the local paper which took away my haunting dread. They had held an inquest over that drowned body; they had identified it with a one-armed vagrant who had been seen a few days before begging in the public streets, and who had been warned off by a policeman. They de-

cided that he must have strayed from the public path, which lay past the Red Pool cottage, and so have fallen into the pool. There was no mark on the linen, and the clothes were like the clothes of the one-armed vagrant. There was a verdict of "Found drowned;" and they, the newspaper au-thorities, deferentially suggested to the owner of the property the desirability of railings or some other protection round the Red Pool, as many accidents had occurred there.

I had read all that, Mark also reading it over my shoulder, but not understanding that it had

any learful interest for me.

The now owner of Raventree lay on his bed dying, and we knew that he was dying. A slow er seemed to be wasting him away gradually and as we stood in the room waiting for him to awake, Mark whispered to me that there was a doctor in the house. But we both knew he could

The answer came from Mark, but the glassy

eyes never moved from my face.
"Tell him that, though no disgrace of the shad

"I am not afraid; I will do that," said Mark And as he answered steadily, without hesitation, so he now wrote down what my stepfather dictat-

"I will sign my name as witness," said the My stepfather's face grew ghastly, and I made

"You think you do, no doubt"
And she wrote in a bold round hand, never tak-

ing her eyes off me while I looked at it, "Martha "That's my name. Ask him, if you doubt me. "It is true," said my stepfather; "yet keep away. That was the price she demanded of me." "I am Geoffrey Fernham's lawful wife. There were many reasons why I chose to marry him. did not do it for the position, which, in fact, l

have never filled—"
"No, "broke in Geoffrey. "Because, if danger, had arisen to me, my servant in the kitchen, obeying my orders ignorantly, would have nothing to do with it. The marriage in that case was never

to be acknowledged."
"I repeat," said Martha, "that I had many
reasons. He is too weak a man to have carried out the thing constantly alone—witness his un-called-for avowal of it when the avowal is useless. Besides which, he spoke of rewarding me in his will; but wills get lost or burned, and as his widow I can claim my third of his personal prop-

erty."
In addition to your profits already," said my stepfather. "Yet you will give her what she asks, "I trouble no one, except for my right. I have

friends in Australia, and shall go to them," said Martha. My stepfather looked at Mark appealingly. "She is ignorant, and does not know that you may punish her. When I am dead, the story she knows can hurt no one but herself. Nevertheless why make it public? For the sake of the name, Mark Fernham, you will suffer the grave to close

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